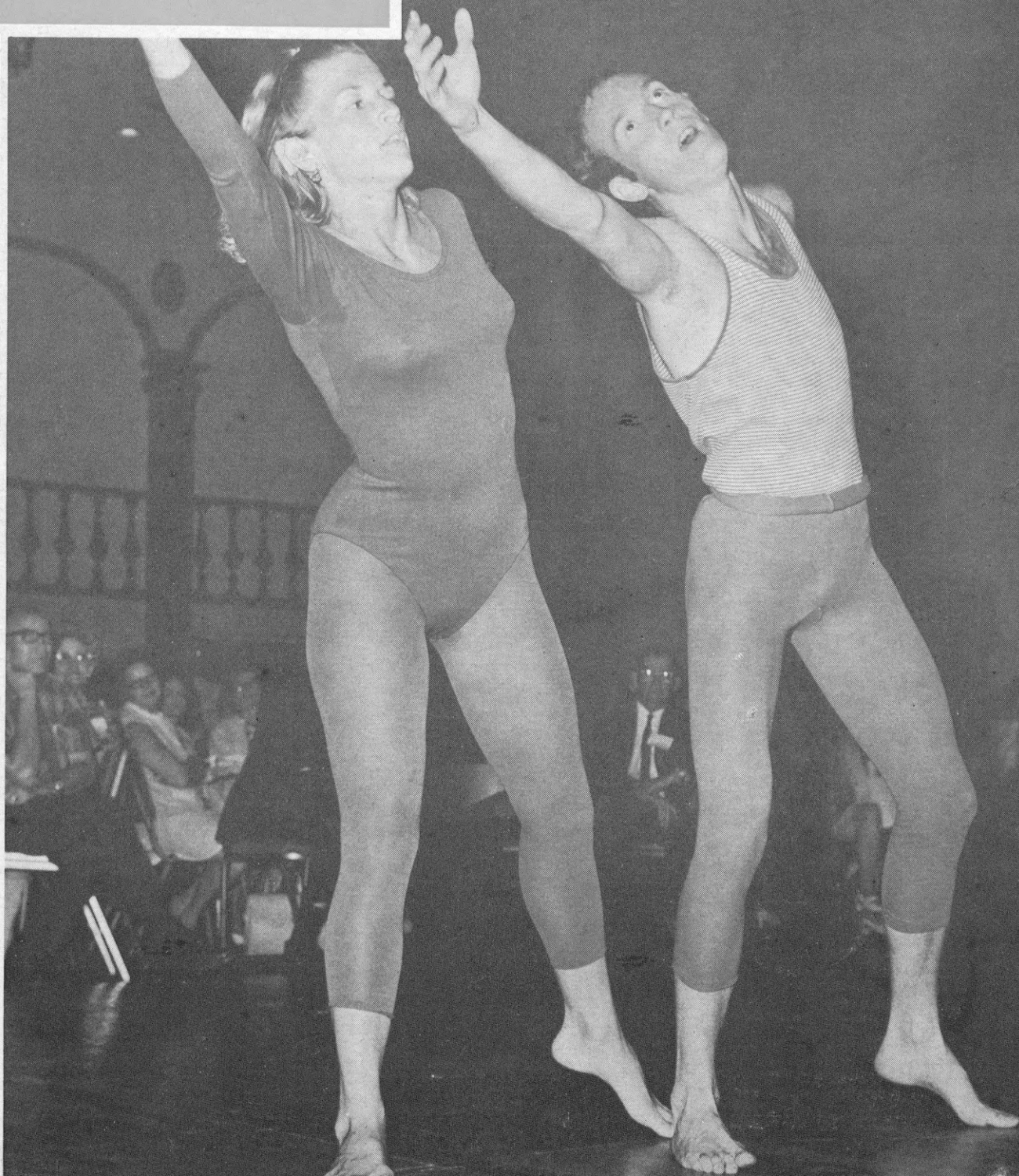


THE **DEAF** AMERICAN

Interpretative Dancing

KAREN OVERGARD AND SAM EDWARDS

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF



**July-August
1968**

50c Per Copy

The Editor's Page

Convention Proceedings

For the volume of business transacted and the number of committee reports presented, the 29th Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf in Las Vegas set a record. And this will be reflected in the length of the convention proceedings to be published in the September issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

We will try to provide near normal news and department coverage in the September issue, but we hope readers will understand if space is unusually tight.

Teletypewriter Distribution

A story in our May 1968 issue told of the increasing popularity of teletypewriters for the deaf. Since then—and with several news releases and stories over the nation—the volume of inquiries and applications for teletypewriters has snowballed.

Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc., is an independent organization having the support of both the National Association of the Deaf and the Oral Deaf Adults Section of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf. It should be pointed out, however, that neither of these organizations is giving financial assistance nor are they responsible for the activities of TD, Inc.

Right now concentrations of teletypewriters are in St. Louis, the Bay Area of California and the New York City-Washington, D. C., area. In addition to the headquarters of the NAD and the AGBA, the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf is a part of the nationwide chain.

Inquiries or applications should be directed to Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc., P. O. Box 622, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

Another Reminder About Deadlines

Deadline for copy for THE DEAF AMERICAN is the 15th of the month **prior** to the month of publication. This also holds true for advertising—which should reach us by the same deadline. The only exception is for advertising for which space has been

contracted and which is being held open for copy. In the latter case, the copy should reach us not later than the 25th of the month **prior** to the month of publication.

Tight Budgets

The "freeze" is on regarding Federal appropriations. Numerous committee hearings in Washington, D. C., over the past three months bear this out. As we go to press, definite information is lacking regarding budgets of the agencies or programs affecting the deaf, but hope is being expressed that we have at least managed to hold our own.

Of greatest interest to the deaf will be knowledge of how Gallaudet College, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Media Services and Captioned Films and Rehabilitation Services Administration fared. Also of concern are the budgets of government agencies which might have projects having to do with deafness and the deaf in their proposed programs.

Subscription Commissions

We had hoped to be able to announce in this issue a new proposal to state associations of the deaf wishing to act as subscription agencies for THE DEAF AMERICAN. The details are still incomplete and the announcement is being held up. In the meantime, officers of state associations who might be interested are urged to contact the Editor.

Also in the planning stage is a new procedure for processing such agency subscriptions and handling of complaints. If all goes well, both the Editor and the NAD Home Office will be relieved of numerous details and service should improve all around.

Pictures—Again

Frequently we have voiced a plea for more—and better—photographs to run in THE DEAF AMERICAN. We have pointed out that snapshots and color prints won't do. Most snapshots are so blurred, overexposed or underexposed that they are not worthy of publication. Color prints rarely result in good engravings unless both the subjects and background have the right contrast.

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Robert O. Lankenau Elected President of NAD

Robert O. Lankenau of Akron, Ohio, was elected president of the National Association of the Deaf for 1968-1972 at the Association's 29th Biennial Convention held in Las Vegas, Nevada, June 17-22. A graduate of the Indiana School for the Deaf and of Gallaudet College, Mr. Lankenau is a chemist for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in Akron. Long active in local and state organizations of the deaf, Mr. Lankenau was elected to the NAD Executive Board in 1964. In September 1967 he moved up to the office of NAD secretary-treasurer to fill the vacancy.

Other officers elected at Las Vegas:

Jess M. Smith of Indianapolis, Indiana, first vice president; Gordon L. Allen of Minneapolis, Minnesota, second vice president; Harold H. Ramger of Oakland, California, secretary-treasurer.

Frank R. Turk of Washington, D. C., and Ralph White of Austin, Texas, were elected to the Executive Board for six-year terms.

Minneapolis was chosen for the 1970 convention, subject to final approval of the Executive Board. The 1972 convention was awarded Miami Beach. A change in the NAD Bylaws was made to permit selection of convention sites more than two years in advance.

Another important change in the bylaws was a provision to make the immediate past president a member of the Executive Board for a two-year term. Robert G. Sanderson of Roy, Utah, is thereby a member of the 11-man board until 1970.

Registration at Las Vegas was 1,089 according to unofficial figures. This was remarkable considering practically all those attending the convention were from out of state. Convention business was heavy—so heavy that the final session of the Council of Representatives was recessed Friday afternoon and continued until 1:30 in the afternoon upon resumption Saturday morning.

Mini Memories Of The NAD At Las Vegas

By An Observer

This slightly lopsided version of the 1968 National Association of the Deaf powwow, at Las Vegas, was badly assembled at the poolside at the Flamingo. Have you ever tried to meditate while a bikini-clad bombshell was constantly circulating in your area? This is another try but it may turn out to be another Perry Mason series: "The Case of the Parading Bikini."

We hasten to assure you that Jerald Jordan did not pick the Flamingo poolside for his ankle curtain call. We agree he could not have picked a more interesting disaster area unless it was the orchestra pit at the Stardust. Two stewardesses carried him to his plane so he is thinking of a repeat performance.

Tell us not in mournful numbers

That slot machines are kind.

Help us to smile while recalling

Those dollars left way behind.

Over 1000 registered, so we were informed by our hearing aid before we took it to the blacksmith shop for repairs. We are willing to bet 400 more were there who couldn't or wouldn't look for the registration desk which at times was in danger of being swept away by great waves of orange juice imported from the great state of Florida. (More vitamin C's later.)

The casinos did a landslide business, affecting most of us with the disease Sandie Sanderson isolated to be identified as "Machinitis Slotitis." It is highly contagious. Some conventioners invested only a quarter, to come up with fifty sawbucks. The majority, however, parted with fifty kissers to end up with a quarter. Strange to say, it looked like fun either way.

The shows in those swank hotels certainly did pack them in. The grandpas took home improved 20/20 vision. The

air-conditioning units were turned off because the stage managers had been alerted to the fact the deaf possess souped-up eyesight, to compensate for cement-clogged ears, to enable them to spot gooseflesh on the feminine anatomy justlikethat! Eyeballs (masculine) tried to jump their sockets.

Jess Smith who happens to edit a magazine with a circulation almost as large as **Playboy's** was frequently seen being led around by his charming youngster. Some onlookers were amazed at this spectacle. Well, what did they expect—a type-writer?

Nanette Fabray was unable to grace the reception due to an illness. But we had topnotch entertainment—two super dancers from Gallaudet and Bernard Bragg. Bragg was persuaded to sing/sign "Over the Rainbow" which he did to the tune of "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie."

The poolside party, despite some mighty good eatings, produced no hula hula dancers with ball bearing hips nor any bikini-clad waitresses. Fully attired waitresses were a precaution against the dangers of flying saucers, id est, dishes in the air when the passing waitresses were pinched while carrying a loaded tray.

The night club tour was educational but not in the way you think! It took the goshawfulest time for us to learn which bus we were to keep company with until with the seventh veil we did part. Some were at the Sands, others at the Tropicana. At either place the "songs" were attractive.

We sat so far back for the cultural program that we caught most of it as it was reflected via Gordon Allen's bald pate. He was in the VIP's section, so we managed to be exposed to genuine deaf culture.

Lanky, Jess and Gordy won their contests for office at the top slots hands down. Not even Lassie dared run against them! A nice slate was elected all down the line, as you will agree at Minneapolis, in 1970. So many candidates ran for the two Executive Board vacancies that we could have filled the board of General Motors with superdupers.

The social hour preceding the banquet scared the two bartenders out of their wits as they faced a mob bent on wetting whistles. At the banquet we were treated to jokes that did not originate in a schoolroom at the Utah plant where Roastmaster Joseph Burnett toils. The Little Paper Family and the Knights of the Flying Fingers awards drew raves. The magician must have caused the other performers to vanish because he was the only one to show up. Over 800 at this \$15 seat warming event.

So many VIP's were around that it took almost two whole business sessions to introduce them.

Over 250 dancers tried to bump rear-ends on a tiny 12x12 floor at the grand ball. They succeeded. The stage acts were good. The magician had us floating into space, then the dogs caused us to go to the bowwows until the nature dance caused a stampede of senior male

OUR COVER PICTURE

Under Dr. Peter R. Wisher, head of the Department of Physical Education, Gallaudet College has become well-known for its classes in modern and interpretative dancing. At the recent NAD convention in Las Vegas, some topnotch entertainment was provided by the team of Karen Overgard and Sam Edwards, who grace this month's cover.

members as they fought for seats near the stage. The nearsighted gents were out of luck. Several ladies headed for the exits but we have no statistics to show this exodus was by reason of shock or a call to nature. The rest of the crowd nourished glasses whose melodious clink was wasted on deaf ears.

* * *

Attorney Ivan Lawrence outshone Don Pettingill at the Order of the Georges dinner, which is no mean feat. You will readily get the drift of this if you have ever seen Don make Julius Caesar look like a piker while spinning some Cleopatra jokes.

* * *

Those 110° days at Las Vegas caused many to give immediate thought to life in the hereafter, lower regions, where 110° is a deep freeze to the temperatures down there. The only available churches were those sugar cute things where couples were urged to get married if not already in that benumbed state.

* * *

Sandy's famous scowl kept most glued to their seats, only to become unglued when it melted into a charming grin as he was satisfied we were trying to understand what was going on.

* * *

Everything was so Hollywoodish. No stiff handshakes. Everyone went for the other cheek. Some wiser ones hit the cupid's bow with such fervor that the Flamingo's chandeliers went into a swinging act.

* * *

The program was fine. The committee worked its tail off for us. The interpreters were such that we enjoyed ogling them. The Representatives were wise, also witty. The spectators were politeness itself. The officers inspired confidence. The hotel took good care of us while the slot machines didn't.

* * *

We will think of more to whisper into your eyes if Jess doesn't kick us where we deserve!

* * *

Events at NAD conventions refresh us,
They leave us young and ever new.
We're dreaming now of the next one,
To have all that fun with you.

* * *

Thank you for reading this far with
—W.T.G.

Wichita Counseling Service Seeking Executive Director

The Wichita Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service, Inc., is now taking applications for the position of executive director of the agency. Since June 1 the position has been vacant due to Herbert L. Pickell, Jr.'s moving to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Applications for the Wichita position should be addressed to Mr. Ted Moody, Vice President of the Board of Directors, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Service, Inc., 1648 East Central, Wichita, Kansas 67214.

Boyce R. Williams First Recipient Of Daniel T. Cloud Memorial Award



CLOUD MEMORIAL AWARD WINNER—Dr. Boyce R. Williams (center), chief of the Communications Disorders Branch of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, is shown receiving the Daniel T. Cloud Memorial Award for leadership from Dr. Ray L. Jones (left), director of the Leadership Training Program at San Fernando Valley State College. On the right is Robert G. Sanderson, then president of the National Association of the Deaf. The award was presented at SVSC commencement exercises on June 7, 1968.

Dr. Boyce R. Williams, chief of the Communications Disorders Branch of the Federal Rehabilitation Services Administration, was honored at commencement exercises of San Fernando Valley State College for his leadership and service to the deaf for more than 35 years.

Mr. Williams was presented the Daniel T. Cloud Memorial Award for Leadership. He is the first recipient of the award, which will be presented annually to an outstanding leader in the area of the deaf. The award is sponsored by the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf at Valley State College.

At a special reception following the commencement exercises, Dr. Ray L. Jones, LTP project director, presented the Leadership Award to Williams. Dr. Jones cited Williams for his courage and conviction to fight indifference, misunderstanding and apathy, and the vision to take the needs and problems of a handicapped minority and build a dream. "... A belief in the deaf that inspires others with that same belief, forging an

endless chain that benefits us all . . . these are the qualities that characterize the man we are honoring tonight," Dr. Jones said.

As chief of the Communications Disorders Branch, Dr. Williams supervises a staff of specialists administering policies, standards and procedures for rehabilitation of people with communicative disorders. This staff also provides consultative services to central, regional and state rehabilitation personnel as well as private voluntary agency personnel. Much of the current interest and federal support for new programs and services to the deaf has resulted from Boyce Williams' untiring efforts.

The Leadership Award was inaugurated as a memorial to Daniel T. Cloud, 1890-1962, one of deaf education's greatest leaders. Dr. Jones said, "His encouragement, guidance, and vision have given to deaf education hundreds of dedicated men and women throughout America who carry on his great ideals of leadership and service to the deaf. . . ."

Mayor Daley Lends Active Support To Mental Health Services

Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley has recently devoted his personal time and the influence of his office in the interest of the mental health needs of deaf persons in Illinois. In a recent meeting with Father Egan and Father Brenner, well known Catholic priests to the deaf, and Dr. McCay Vernon, director of the Michael Reese project for mentally ill deaf persons, Mayor Daley raised the questions required to become personally informed about the problem of the deaf citizen in need of treatment for emotional problems. The mayor then outlined specific steps he would take to help bring about these services in the State of Illinois. The 10,000 to 12,000 deaf persons in Chicago and others throughout the state of Illinois owe Mayor Daley their deepest thanks. Few men of his high political stature have taken the personal time and trouble to attend to the specific needs of the deaf.

Interpreting For Deaf Persons: A Contribution To Mental Health*

By HILDE S. SCHLESINGER, M.D., and KATHRYN P. MEADOW, Ph.D.

Langley Porter Institute

The purpose (of the translator) is to . . . make his author as charming as possibly he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after like; where everyone will acknowledge there is a double sort of likeness, a good one and a bad. It is one thing to draw the outline true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring itself perhaps tolerable, and another thing to make all these graceful by the posture, the shadowings, and chiefly by the spirit which animates the whole. I cannot without some indignation look on an ill copy of an excellent original.—John Dryden, 1685

Just as the poet looks upon a poor translation of poetry with indignation, those concerned with the welfare of the deaf community feel indignation when interpreting for deaf individuals is badly done. Indeed, the consequences of poor interpretation can be extremely serious for deaf persons, whose legal, occupation, economic and social status within the community may be affected by the skill and sensitivity of the interpreter. Aside from the tangible benefits which can flow from good interpreting, however, there are others—more intangible, but no less important. These positive benefits can be seen as contributions of the interpreter to the mental health of his deaf clients.

Communication, of course, is the chief task of the interpreter. Communication is also the essence of mental health. Or, we might say that distorted or "disturbed" communication is the essence of mental illness. It is also the basis for serious and paralyzing misunderstandings between individuals, between groups and between nations. One psychiatrist has suggested that, "The nature of the mental hygiene movement . . . is to prevent the development of disturbances of communication which, in turn, are directly or indirectly responsible for disturbances of behavior." (Ruesch, 1968: 20)

The movement to foster preventive mental health services focuses much of its attention on psychiatric consultation with those who work directly with the community at large: ". . . much of the practice of preventive psychiatry is conducted indirectly through the intermediation of such other helping professionals as teachers, nurses, pediatricians and

clergymen. These professional workers have their own jobs to do and their own institutions to organize." (Caplan, 1961: 15) We would include interpreters for deaf persons among those who can benefit from psychiatric consultation and who may contribute to the mental health of their clients through a basic knowledge of mental health principles.

Messages can be distorted by both sender and receiver in "wordless" ways. From the time we are infants, we learn to send messages in order to tell the world of our needs and desires, our joy and our despair. Small babies smile, cuddle, move toward or strain away from people and thus learn how to communicate with others long before they have any grasp of a standard language. And the infant, in turn, understands his mother's smile, her motions, her sadness, her acceptance or her rejection without understanding the words she speaks. Even though we learn a different kind of language as we grow older, we still "talk" a silent language of posture, motion, facial expression—a language of time and space. (Hall, 1963). Both the direct and the indirect aspects of communication are extremely important for mental health.

Although an interpreter for deaf persons may not have training in the principles and techniques of counseling or psychotherapy, there are a number of ways in which his relationship to his client is similar to that of the therapist and his patient. An understanding of these similarities may help the interpreter to make a positive contribution to the deaf person's mental health.

Contributions of Interpreters to Mental Health

Contributions to Self-Respect—The interpreter, like the therapist, can communicate, without words, acceptance and respect for his clients. For the interpreter, this acceptance can be demonstrated by the very fact that he uses and understands the language of his deaf client: that is, the language of signs and fingerspelling. An individual's language patterns are woven into the very fabric of his being. An acceptance of language patterns and speech patterns reflects acceptance of the individual himself. Likewise, rejection or constant criticism may reflect rejection and criticism of the individual. This implied acceptance or rejection from others is often the basis for the individual's acceptance or rejection of himself. And self-acceptance is a basic ingredient of mental health. Thus, on an indirect, but extremely important level, the interpreter, like the therapist, can show respect for his client by communicating with him in the language in

which he is most comfortable.

In order to be effective both therapist and interpreter must have an understanding of and appreciation for the client's **individual** abilities and level of functioning. If the interpreter is to be capable of showing respect and esteem, he must know the **language** capabilities of each client. If the deaf person has not had the advantages of education and experience, and is functioning at a low level of language proficiency, the interpreter must be able to translate idioms and figures of speech into understandable signs. On the other hand, for the well-educated deaf person, this translation would be unnecessary, possibly insulting. In a formal situation such as the courtroom, or even the less formal setting of the doctor's office, an initial, private orientation conference can be a necessary prerequisite to an understanding of the client's communicative needs and preferences. On the basis of this initial evaluation, the hearing person may be able to decide whether he shall serve as a "translator" or as an "interpreter."

In translating, the thoughts and words of the speaker are presented verbatim. In interpreting, the interpreter may depart from the exact words of the speaker to paraphrase, define and explain what the speaker is saying. Interpreting requires adjustment of the presentation to the intellectual level of the audience and their ability to understand (standard) English. (Quigley, 1965: 1)

Contributions to Independence—Another important aspect of mental health in the mature adult is the ability to demonstrate independence of thought and action. One of the most general descriptions of the deaf population as a whole is one which includes an inability to take responsibility. (Levine, 1956; Altshuler, 1964). In order to be able to take responsibility, an individual must be given opportunities to act independently and to understand the consequences of his own actions. The interpreter may often be in a position to help his client's growth toward maturity by encouraging him to act independently, wherever possible. The interpreter, like the therapist, must be capable of judging reality as it exists for the client and to recognize those situations where requests for help are legitimate in contrast to those where requests for help reflect unnecessary dependency.

Contributions to Decreasing Social Isolation—The very fact that many deaf people need interpreters is a reflection of the social isolation which is one of the serious consequences of deafness. The diminution of social isolation can be achieved by interpreters for their deaf

*This article was written from papers delivered at interpreters workshops: one by Dr. Schlesinger in July 1966 during the National Association of the Deaf convention, the other by Dr. Meadow in May 1968 sponsored by the East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency for the Deaf.

clients in both formal and informal ways. (This is a function which usually can be performed by a therapist only in very indirect ways, if at all.) Interpreters gifted in the use of the language of signs can serve as a bridge between the deaf and the hearing in informal conversational gatherings, tactfully making sure that the deaf person is included in the social interaction which is taking place. This may include orienting hearing members of the gathering to the difficulties of interpreting general conversation. On the other hand, when hearing persons without knowledge of sign language are in the minority in a conversational grouping, the interpreter can make sure they are included.

Social isolation includes more than the inability to communicate directly. There are other consequences of isolation which are also important. These include a lack of experience with everyday customs which are taken for granted by the hearing community, but which the deaf person may not understand. The sensitive and tactful interpreter can find ways of communicating these customs and social usages to his deaf friends.

Obstacles to Effective Interpreting

Like the therapist, the interpreter is often faced with obstacles which he must overcome in a creative way if he is to be of maximum help to his client. Some of these obstacles are shared by the therapist. Some are unique to the interpreting situation. (Schlesinger, 1968)

Prejudice and Ignorance in the Hearing Community—One obstacle to effective interpreting is the lack of knowledge about deafness and its consequences which is so widespread in the general population. Many hearing persons have never known a deaf adult. They do not realize the full implications of deafness for the acquisition of language and speech. They may not know that many highly intelligent deaf adults are unable to communicate orally, nor do they know the price paid in time and effort for even minimal oral skills. This lack of knowledge or absence of understanding can create erroneous ideas about deafness, prejudice against deaf persons which can arise from fear of the strange or discomfort in an unfamiliar setting. These feelings may well create a tenseness in the interpreting situation with which the interpreter should be prepared to deal.

How might this be done? In one interpreting workshop (Quigley, 1965), it was suggested that the interpreter should be prepared, in a courtroom interpreting situation, to confer privately with the judge and/or the lawyers, giving them some orientation to the problems of deafness and the functioning level of the particular deaf client. In addition, it might be useful to acquaint them with the difficulties of direct translation.

The interpreter can do much more than interpret. He can also serve as an educator and a public relations consultant. A necessary prerequisite for successful functioning in these roles is an ability to meet hostility and ignorance calmly. Difficult though this may be, it is the

more effective way for the interpreter to help the cause of the deaf client.

The Danger of Distortion of Meaning—Another obstacle of effective interpreting is the very nature of language. Even when there is no intermediary, distortion and misunderstanding often occur. Distortions in meaning can occur because of different meanings which can be attached to the same word. The idiomatic use of words is particularly difficult in the interpreting situation. Sometimes we almost make our own language: "I was left holding the bag," or "I ran until I was blue in the face," or "It's really out of this world."

Examples of distortion of meaning are frequent when the members of a conversational group have different native tongues. Many bilingual illustrations could be cited.

An Austrian poet who had been saved from the Nazis by a Frenchwoman wanted to dedicate a poem to her to express his gratitude. He worked hard to translate "The Wise Woman of France." The title became, instead, "The French Midwife." A moving message was rendered ridiculous.

A little girl in a strange country without knowledge of the language which her hostess spoke, was suffering from a severe stomachache. The kind hostess wanted to offer to prepare a hot water bottle to relieve the pain. However, when she translated this to the language of the little girl, she asked, "Would you like a hot tea kettle for your stomach?" A kind message became a frightening one.

All interpreters are aware of the dangers of translating some idioms literally. However, constant care must be taken.

Sometimes the fact that the deaf child does not recognize the idiomatic use goes unnoticed, because he does not speak up and the teacher is unaware of the fact that the idiom is used at all . . . no teacher will pass by a phrase like, "Then he blew his top," but I once noticed that "Then he flew into a rage," was thought to have been understood, until it was discovered later that it was taken to have meant, "Then he flew into an airplane—not an airplane really but something else—a 'rage' whatever that might be . . ." (Tervoort, 1961: 467)

The pitfalls of reverse translation, where the interpreter speaks to the hearing person while translating the signs of the deaf client, are not often apparent until the discourse is transcribed on tape and the deaf speaker reads the words which have been imputed to him. Sometimes the result is something of a shock. (Jacobs: 1968)

Distortions in meaning can occur, too, as a result of tense emotional reactions of the participants to a situation of crisis. Again, like the therapist, the interpreter is often involved with his client at times of stress and anxiety. From the psychiatric point of view, "crisis involves a rela-

tively short period of psychological disequilibrium in a person who confronts a hazardous circumstance that for him constitutes an important problem which he can for the time being neither escape nor solve with his customary problem-solving resources." (Caplan, 1964: 53)

The atmosphere in a courtroom, for example, may be highly charged with emotion and tension whether the participants are deaf or hearing. When an interpreter is needed, possibilities of distortion in the communication process are multiplied. People under stress have greater difficulty in sending or receiving messages.

Ideally, from the mental health point of view, each profession includes in its professional culture the possibility of handling a crisis in such a way that not only are the traditional professional goals effectively achieved, but the personal problems of the client perceived and handled in such a way that he is helped and not burdened in dealing with the emotional aspects of his crisis. (Caplan, 1964: 52)

All three persons in the interpreting situation need mutual respect and a sense of inner security if they are to perform in a competent and dignified way during times of crisis. Experience has shown that helping personnel, either professional or non-professional, can increase their ability to help others at times of crisis through the utilization of the psychiatric consultation.

The Urge to Censor—A third obstacle to effective interpreting is that very human urge to "censor" questions, comments, or language which the interpreter believes inappropriate or "embarrassing." If the interpreter believes that his effectiveness may be hampered in a particular situation for these reasons, he has a responsibility to suggest that a substitute be found. For example, interpreting in a medical setting where the sex of interpreter and client is different may be uncomfortable. Experience and training will help in acquiring the objectivity which is often necessary.

The desire to protect a deaf client may lead to censorship and destroy effectiveness also. For example, Dr. Rainer, from the New York Psychiatric Institute, cited the case of the interpreter who failed to translate a large portion of a patient's statements to a psychiatrist, using the excuse that what he had to say was "crazy talk."

The Dangers of Revealing Confidential Information—A major commandment in the therapist's code of ethics is the protection of all confidential information which his patient may reveal. The interpreter who wishes to be most effective must observe this commandment too. If anything, confidentiality is even more important for the interpreter because of the nature of the deaf community which he serves. News travels fast in the world of the deaf. The thoughtless revelation of some interesting bit of news one day to a single friend may mean that it is common knowledge the next day. Even when

the information revealed is harmless in itself, the fact that the interpreter has betrayed his trust on one occasion may make him suspect in the future. The best policy is to avoid discussing any facet of a client's case. Only in this way can trust be developed and effectiveness be achieved and maintained.

Complications Arising from "Third Person" Situations—Another complication for the interpreter is that he represents the addition of a third person to situations where professionals are accustomed to working on a one-to-one basis.

This can be particularly troublesome in the doctor's office, the legal consultation or the mental health consultation. All the rules of respect which apply to two people are even more important when three are present. Even in everyday conversation, it is noted that three people have greater difficulty reaching agreement than do two or four. Messages tend to be more confusing and distorted. A sociologist who was a student of social interaction has suggested that, in a three-party situation, "each one operates as an intermediary between the other two," making the relationship more complicated, if nothing more. He suggests, too, that the three-party relationship has added elements of disturbance and distraction, fewer elements promoting cohesion and intimacy. (Simmel, 1964: 135-136) The interpreter needs to be aware of, and sensitive to, the changes which his presence can make in any three-person situation, in order to minimize any distortion in communication.

The Oral-Manual Controversy—In spite of some evidence which may indicate that the ubiquitous "oral-manual controversy" may be diminishing (Meadow, 1968), the conflict may well provide an obstacle to effective interpreting. The language of signs is the embodiment of the very essence of this controversy, as well as providing visible evidence that it is a lively, viable and useful means of communication among many deaf persons. The hostility which sometimes is the response to manual communication can be countered most effectively with calmness. A rapprochement between the two points of view, with a growth of mutual respect, is crucial to the continuing improvement of the position of deaf individuals in the larger society. Sometimes an effective way of meeting hostility is the use of humor. Who, for instance, could resist the element of the absurd in this story?

Six persons, each representing a different group, were asked to write an essay on the elephant. The German wrote a twelve-volume treatise entitled, "A Short Description of the Elephant." The Frenchman wrote, "Elephants and Love." The Englishman called his essay "Elephants and How to Hunt Them." The Jew wrote, "Elephants and the Jewish Question." The American expounded on "Elephants: How to Advertise Them Most Effectively." The deaf man was the

last to submit his essay. He had written: "Elephants: Should they be Oral or Manual?"

Conclusion

Interpreters for deaf persons have a unique opportunity to make a contribution to the mental health of their clients. Similar to mental health professionals, they can give deaf persons an added sense of self-respect, provide opportunities for the exercise of independent judgment, and provide the bridge between the deaf and hearing worlds which can lessen social isolation. Obstacles to the effective performance of these tasks may be similar to those which provide barriers to effective therapy. Both therapist and interpreter may be plagued by prejudice and ignorance in the community at large, by the possibilities for distortion inherent in the nature of language, by the necessity for respecting confidential information. Both the effective interpreter and the effective therapist must bring sensitivity, skill and tact to their respective tasks. The trained mental health professional can provide important insights through which the interpreter can increase his effectiveness. However, the interpreter must also recognize that he is not a therapist. An ability to utilize the positive and preventive principles of the mental health practitioner does not mean that the interpreter is capable of "treating" disturbed clients. The problems encountered and the personal prerequisites are similar, but the process is different.

However, the interpreter has a unique opportunity to contribute to the well-being and improved status of the members of the deaf community. The rewards of effective interpreting are great. It is our contention that an increased understanding of the principles of mental health can increase the satisfaction of the interpreter while increasing the benefits to his deaf clients.

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* * *

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* * *

Kathryn P. Meadow received a B.A. degree from Denison University in 1951 and a M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1952. In 1967, she received the Ph. D. from the University of California (Berkeley) in sociology. Her doctoral dissertation was entitled, "The Effect of Early Manual Communication and Family Climate on the Deaf Child's Development."

She has worked as research associate at the Merrill-Palmer Institute in Detroit and as research director for the Oakland Recreation Department. In 1967-68, she had an appointment as lecturer in social science at the University of California (Berkeley). At present she is working with Dr. Schlesinger as research sociologist for the Speech, Hearing and Psychiatric Project.

Dr. Meadow's research interests, in addition to the study of deafness, include the sociology of health and medicine and minority groups. Her husband is Dr. Lloyd Meadow, professor of rehabilitation counseling at San Francisco State College. The Meadows plan to collaborate on a study of social and vocational aspects of deafness in England next year. There they will be associated with the University of Reading and the Royal National Institute for the Deaf in London.

1800 Fanwood Alumni Attend Sesquicentennial Dinner-Dance

The Fanwood Alumni Association, undoubtedly the liveliest and most active alumni group of any school for the deaf in the country, culminated two years of elaborate preparations on May 25 with a black-tie dinner-dance at the plush New York Hilton Hotel at Rockefeller Center, New York City. The occasion served to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the New York School for the Deaf. An overflow throng of 1,800 attended the affair, which also served to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Fanwood Alumni Association.

For the greater part, the occasion provided the opportunity to socialize with former schoolmates and to renew old acquaintances. Many an old grad was seen here and there taking out an old graduation issue of the **Fanwood Journal** or a set of photographs, the better to make comparisons or to refresh long, lost memories. The program for the evening was highlighted by professional entertainment by the well-known firm of Ray Bloch Associates and dancing to the 16-piece orchestra of Howard Segurson. Mr. Segurson, incidentally, is the son-in-law of Fanwood Alumni president Ben Shafranek.

An informal poll taken during the evening's festivities indicated that many alumni had journeyed from as far as California and Florida to attend what had been billed as "New York City's greatest and finest social event ever." Comments and remarks made in the days following May 25 indicated that the affair lived up to its billing.

Master of ceremonies for the evening was Tafas B. Denis, who also chaired the 35-member committee that worked so diligently to arrange the dinner-dance.

Mr. Denis graduated from Fanwood in 1945 and has been on the school faculty for the past 16 years.

Several awards were presented to distinguished servants of the school. Commemorative plaques were presented to Glover Johnson, chairman of the board; Esmond Gardner, president of the board and son of former principal Isaac B. Gardner; John K. Cloud, a board member of long-standing and son of Dr. John H. Cloud, a famous deaf educator; Dr. Roy M. Stelle, school superintendent, and, posthumously, to Elliott D. Fox, for many years an officer of the school board and son of Dr. Thomas D. Fox, for many years an officer of the school board and son of Dr. Thomas D. Fox, a Fanwood graduate who served the school for many years. The presentations were made by Alumni president Ben Shafranek.

A letter from President Lyndon B. Johnson, praising the school on the occasion of its momentous celebration was laminated onto a plaque and presented to Dr. Stelle by the alumni.

The alumni also presented inscribed gold watches to Taras B. Denis and to Robert R. Davila as a token of its appreciation for their assistance during the two years of planning and preparations. Mr. Davila, like Mr. Denis, is on the school faculty. Presentations were made by Miss Sally Auerbach and Mrs. Mollie Kalmanowitz.

Names well-known in educational and professional circles dotted the guest list. In addition, the school's board of directors and the entire school professional staff was present. The alumni associations of the Lexington School for the Deaf and Public School 47 were represented in large numbers.

Among the many distinguished guests in attendance were Dr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Elstad, Gallaudet College; Dr. Powrie V. Doctor, editor of the **American Annals of the Deaf**; Mrs. Daniel T. Cloud, widow of the late Dr. Cloud, superintendent of Fanwood from 1952-1962; Mervin D. Garretson, executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf; Frederick C. Schreiber, executive secretary of the National Association of the Deaf; Frank Turk, director of the Junior National Association of the Deaf; Alexander Fleischman, president of the National Congress of Jewish Deaf and team director of the American World Games for the Deaf team; Professor Leon Auerbach, chairman of the Department of Mathematics, Gallaudet College; Dr. James N. Orman, principal, Manual Department Illinois School for the Deaf; John Seidel, education specialist, National Technical Institute for the Deaf; Victor H. Gallo-way, member National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf; Terence J. O'Rourke, director, National Manual Communication Program; Yerker Andersson, acting chairman, Department of Sociology, Gallaudet College; David Hays, director, National Theatre of the Deaf; Ole Monk Plum, an influential leader among the deaf in Denmark, and Kendall D. Litchfield, principal and educational coordinator of Fanwood.

The New York School for the Deaf, affectionately known as Fanwood to its alumni legions, traces its beginning to April 15, 1817, only a few months after Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet opened the first school for the deaf in America at Hartford, Connecticut. During its long and distinguished history Fanwood has served as a cradle for many of the giants of the world of the deaf.



FANWOOD SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE—This large group worked hard on plans for the dinner-dance of the Fanwood Alumni Association and was rewarded by an overflow crowd. President Benjamin Shafranek is the fellow with the bow tie in the middle holding his wife. Coordinator Taras B. Denis is seated at the bottom, second from the right. Treasurer Robert Davila is at the bottom, extreme left.

International Research Seminar Goes Over Well

The International Research Seminar on the Vocational Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons which started May 26, 1968, in Washington, D.C., and moved from that city to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and thence to New York City before coming to an end with a reception hosted by Miss Mary Switzer, Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Services, at the Woman's Democratic Club in Washington, D.C., on June 14, is now a thing of the past.

The Seminar, which was supported by a grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, was proposed by the National Association of the Deaf as a radical departure from traditional meetings in which professional personnel in various fields spent their time with other professionals in the same field.

According to Frederick C. Schreiber, NAD Executive Secretary, "We wanted to take an overall approach to the problem. This meant bringing in personnel in the fields related to vocational rehabilitation so that they could see just how their part of the rehabilitative process meshed with other parts of the total picture."

The Seminar was devoted to seven specific areas of rehabilitation, these being divided up with one or two topics being covered in each city. In Washington, the areas covered were Language Learning and Community Services. The participants, who came from practically every corner of the earth, were particularly impressed with the community service organizations of the deaf and the status enjoyed by the deaf adult of the United States of America.

Discussion during this week centered largely on the communicative problems of the deaf in relation to rehabilitation and it was generally agreed that more attention had to be given to the problem of language learning as opposed to methodology. Additional focus was placed on the role of the deaf adult in rehabilitation and the need for inclusion of deaf adults in programs which are planned for their benefit. This was noted as one of the major differences between the programs as used in the United States and those in the rest of the world.

The program in Hot Springs covered the areas of Vocational Adjustment, Diagnosis and Evaluation and Work Adjustment. The RSA program at the HSRC evoked a great deal of comment, of particular note was the fact that deaf trainees, while they were provided with special staff and support, were integrated with the other trainees at the center and their roommates were generally hearing. This program has the effect of self-interest that is generally prevalent among the deaf. It was noted by most participants that many deaf persons were deplorably lacking in ability to go out into the world and function without special training in the art of living. In this respect several nations have programs which provided for having individuals living away from the center to gain experience in such things

as household management, budgeting, work habits, etc. Such a program was also in effect in the HSRC including an "on-the-job" training program which permits the trainees to gain experience under actual working conditions.

From Hot Springs the group moved to New York City where the principal topics of discussion were Mental Health and Family Counseling. In the city, discussions were held under the auspices of the New York University Rehabilitation Research Center which is directed by Dr. Edna S. Levine and the New York Psychiatric Institute headed by Dr. John D. Rainer. Visits included the Rockland State Hospital in Orangeburg, New York, the NYPI and the New York Society for the Deaf, which presented a demonstration of its program, and to Fountain House, a halfway house affiliated with Rockland.

A total of 97 persons were involved in the Seminar, the planning committee for which included: Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary, NAD; Mervin D. Garretson, Executive Director, Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf; Dr. James Garrett; Dr. William Usdane; Dr. Deno Reed; Dr. Boyce R. Williams; Mrs. Edna Adler and Miss Audrey Winger, all from the RSA.

Director of the project was Robert G. Sanderson, until recently President of the NAD and Coordinator of Services to the Deaf in Utah's Department of Rehabilitation. Mrs. Carrell Parker served as secretary for the Seminar while Dr. Glenn Lloyd of the University of Tennessee has been appointed to edit the proceedings.

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South Carolina School For The Deaf And The Blind

By MRS. ETTA C. KERR

For a century and eighteen years, except for the years 1865-1866, 1867-1869 and 1873-1876, the administration of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind has been held by four generations of the Walker family. Reverend Newton Pinckney Walker was the first of the Walkers to run the institution. His son, Dr. Newton Farmer Walker, followed in his footsteps with his son, Dr. William Laurens Walker, as principal. Upon Dr. N. F. Walker's death, Dr. W. L. Walker stepped up as superintendent with his son, Dr. W. L. Walker, Jr., as principal. Following the senior W. L. Walker's death, Dr. W. L. Walker, Jr., became superintendent with his sister, Louisa Walker, as principal. After Louisa's unity in marriage with Mr. Hilliard Francis Kirby, Mr. Newton F. Walker II, son of William Laurens Walker, Sr., and brother of the present superintendent, became the assistant superintendent.

The site upon which the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind is located is of both educational and historical interest. A battle between the Whigs and the Tories on July 13, 1780, had been fought there. The name, Cedar Spring, called at first as Green Spring prior to the Revolutionary War, was so chosen due to the fact that a large cedar tree formerly stood near the spring. This school is located four miles south of the city of Spartanburg and has been maintained beautifully from the start to the present. It was winner in the Public Building Category, a landscape beautification award presentation, sponsored by the Spartanburg Men's Garden Club and the Chamber of Commerce of greater Spartanburg in 1967.

This South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, the twelfth residential school in America, was established by Reverend Newton Pinckney Walker in 1849. Prior to the establishment of this institution, he spent several months at the Georgia School for the Deaf learning the specialized methods because he became deeply interested in the three deaf relatives of his wife, Martha Louise Hughston, and two other deaf neighbors in Spartanburg. He felt that without the proper education these children would face an additional handicap. On January 22, 1849, Rev. Walker opened a school for hearing children at Cedar Spring in Spartanburg County and also admitted the five deaf children. This school was formerly a hotel building which Rev. Walker bought. By the end of the first year, three additional deaf children were admitted to the school and, at the same time, deepened Rev. Walker's interest in the deaf children of South Carolina. Realizing the need of education for the young blind children, he set up a department for blind children in 1855. Mr. James S. Henderson, a graduate of the



This is an aerial view of the campus of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind at Spartanburg.

Tennessee School for the Blind, was the first principal of this department. In 1857, Rev. Walker sold 157 acres of land to the State of South Carolina, thus making the school a part of the educational system of South Carolina.

On November 13, 1861, Rev. Walker, after 12 years of devoting his time to the teaching and caring of the deaf and the blind children, died after a brief illness. Since no immediate successor was appointed, Mrs. Martha Louise Walker, wife of the founder, carried on his work from November 1861 to April 1865 with much patience and constant words of cheer and encouragement during the difficult times during the Civil War. During these four years Professor Henderson (blind) was in charge of the blind department and Professor J. S. Hughston, a pupil of the late Rev. Walker, was in charge of the deaf department. In 1865, the school was closed and the pupils were sent to their homes on account of the unsettled condition of the country and of the finances of the state. In October 1866, the school was reopened with Mr. J. S. Hughston and Mr. Newton F. Walker, a son of the founder, as associate principals. However, the school was closed again in 1867 because of the unsettled conditions of the state's finance. It reopened in the fall of 1869 with Mr. Hughston as its superintendent. He resigned in 1872, and Mr. N. F. Walker became the superintendent.

During Mr. N. F. Walker's first year superintendency a separate building was remodeled for Negro children and plans were completed for their admission. However, the school was closed because of an order issued by the governor that colored pupils should be housed in the same building, eat at the same table and be taught by the same teachers. For this reason, the superintendent and all the

teachers resigned causing the school to be closed from 1873 to 1876.

In the fall of 1876, on the instruction from the state that the establishment of separate departments for white and colored pupils would be made, the school opened with the reappointment of Dr. N. F. Walker as the superintendent and most of his faculty. For about 60 years Dr. Walker guided the school and saw to it that more pupils were to be admitted, more buildings were to be erected and the faculty was to be enlarged. In 1880, an instructor in Bell's system of visible speech was added.

The department for Negro pupils was opened in 1883 with three pupils and the anticipation of more to come. This building was located some distance from the main building. Mr. Julius Garrett, a Negro and a graduate of a North Carolina School, was in charge of the department for the Negroes at that time.

In 1860, the original main building was completed. In 1885, a pipe organ was installed and added to the efficiency of the musical department of the blind. In 1901, a new building which housed the Negro children, was completed. In 1902 a large brick building, which was used for a chapel and schoolrooms, was erected until the administration building was remodeled with a spacious chapel, music rooms, a dining room and a new wing. The former building was later converted into a girls and teachers dormitory. At this time a modern central heating plant with laundry facilities was built. In 1915, a primary building was built, followed by the superintendent's residence in 1922, the Virginia Walker Infirmary (named in honor of Mrs. N. F. Walker) in 1926, a dairy barn in 1926 and an intermediate building in 1927.

On February 5, 1927, Dr. Walker died



MAIN BUILDING—This is a front view of Walker Hall, the main building of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind.

at his home on the campus. He was succeeded by his youngest son, Dr. William Laurens Walker, who had served the school for many years as teacher, principal and assistant superintendent. Although Dr. W. L. Walker's superintendency was brief, he gave his life to the deaf and the blind children of South Carolina. He died on March 21, 1931, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Laurens Walker, Jr., who has been the superintendent ever since. Assisting him as a principal was his sister, Louisa Walker, previously a teacher in the school for the blind. Louisa Walker was the principal from 1931 to 1945, the year she requested a leave of absence to work at Valley Forge General Hospital near Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. Her work had to do with the program of guidance and general rehabilitation of blinded war veterans. In August 1946, she resumed her work as principal. A year later she married a blinded veteran, Hilliard Francis Kirby, and continued her work as principal until the end of the school year. She was succeeded by Mr. Newton F. Walker, brother of Louisa and Dr. W. L. Walker, Jr. Mr. N. F. Walker had taught at the New Jersey School for the Deaf for four years. He was then principal of the South Dakota School for the Deaf for two years. During World War II he entered the Navy and served for four years. Upon completion of his military duty, he was named principal of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, where he remained for two years before coming to South Carolina. He obtained his master's degree at Gallaudet College in the education of the deaf in 1937.

Under Dr. William Laurens Walker, Jr., many changes have taken place within

the school itself. All departments have been strengthened and many new services are provided for the children. Among these are audiological testing, psychological testing, vocational guidance and an up-to-date curriculum. In 1949, a training class for teachers of the deaf was set up in order to relieve the acute shortage of trained teachers. This program is affiliated with Converse College of Spartanburg, South Carolina. A good many of the trainees have stayed on and acquired positions on the South Carolina faculty.

Several buildings have been erected or remodeled in this past 37-year span. In 1936, an old shop was replaced by an industrial building with better equipment. Then came a new gymnasium and new roads by the state highway department in 1939, the replacement of the old girls and teachers dormitory by a new one in 1949, the tearing down and remodeling of the Negroes' building with the addition of a gymnasium and a trades building in 1953, the replacement of the Walker Hall boys dormitory by a new one and an additional trades building in 1954, the replacement of the primary building by a new one in 1957, a hut in 1959, an aphasic building No. 1 and the replacement of the old power plant and laundry for new ones in 1963, and a new building for the primary blind children and an aphasic building No. 2 in 1966. In the same year a new building was annexed to Spring Hall. Dairy operations ceased in 1959.

In order to comply with Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act, the school was integrated at the opening of the school on August 29, 1966.

Children with hearing impairments are enrolled at age six. The use of hearing is stressed throughout the school program. In most of the primary classrooms there

are earphones. There are numerous students who wear hearing aids inside and outside the classrooms. The Pilot Club of Spartanburg furnishes hearing aids to as many children as possible. However, since there are always some children who are not able to cope with speechreading, the Rochester method, a combination of speechreading and fingerspelling, is being used from preparatory I through eighth grade. From grades 9 through 12, the simultaneous method (speech, speechreading, fingerspelling and signs) is used. These systems were introduced last year with the hopes of raising the educational level of all the children. Previously an oral department was set up for those who had the skill of speechreading and a manual department for these unable to cope with speechreading.

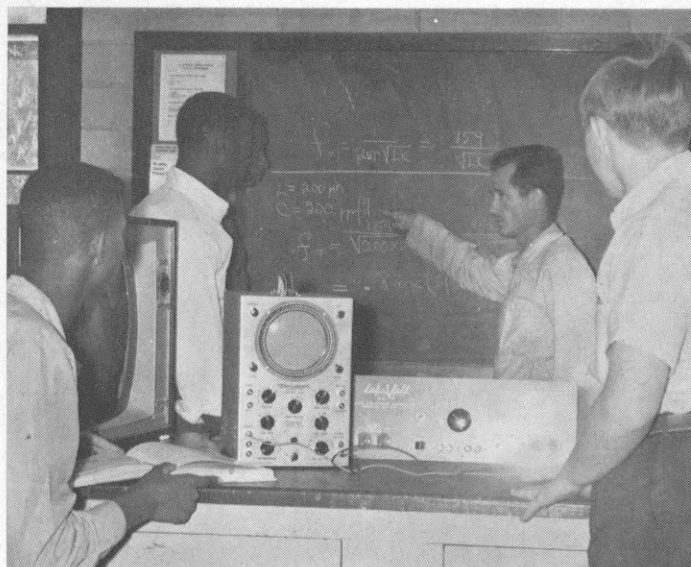
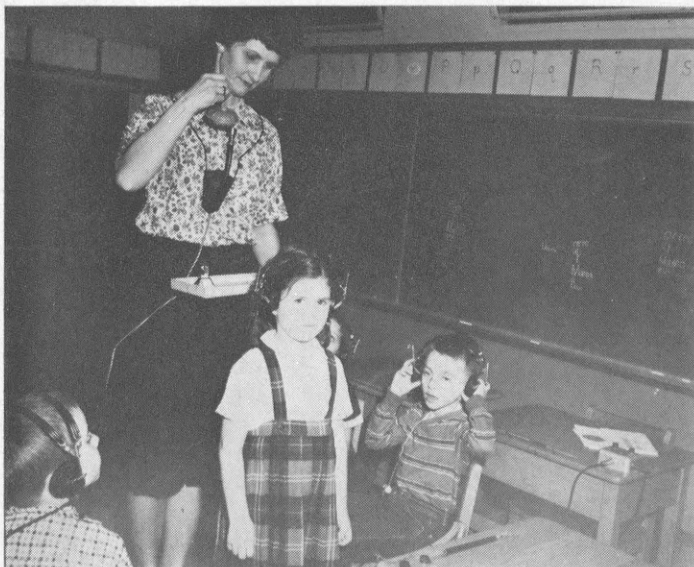
The music department for the blind offers a variety of courses which include voice training, choral training, choral work, piano lessons, violin lessons and orchestral training. The blind pupils have frequently given musical festivals at the school as well as outside the school.

There is a wide variety of audiovisual equipment, and the teachers and the students make much of it. There are overhead projectors in the majority of the classrooms in the department of the deaf, eight for the aphasic and blind departments, nine 16 mm movie projectors and



W. LAURENS WALKER has been superintendent of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind since March 29, 1931. On this date he succeeded his father and became the fourth generation of this family to hold this position. Born and reared at Cedar Spring, Dr. Walker was graduated from Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1924. Upon graduation he taught and coached for two years in the public schools of South Carolina. In the fall of 1926, he joined the faculty of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind. Upon the death of his uncle at the Florida School, he was acting president there for several months. Moving from Florida to South Carolina in July 1928, he became principal, a position which he held until 1931, when he became superintendent.

Dr. Walker, over the past 40 years, has actively participated in many community activities. He has served as past president of the Spartanburg Rotary Club, the Civic Music Association and the Historical Association. Presently, Dr. Walker is an elder at the First Presbyterian Church, on the board of Converse College, a member of the Spartanburg Rotary Club, Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce, Crustbreakers Club and the Historical Association. He is married to the former Georgia Clarice Bassett of St. Augustine, Florida. They have one son who will join the faculty of the University of North Carolina Law School in Chapel Hill this fall.



SOUTH CAROLINA CLASSES—In the picture at the left Mrs. Goldie Bryant instructs her class in speech with the aid of amplified sound. In the other picture a vocational class is having a demonstration in electronics under the guidance of Thomas Kerr.

15 filmstrip projectors for all the departments and one opaque projector.

Vocation courses include sewing, cooking, homemaking and typing for the blind and deaf girls; printing, shoe repairing, barbering, industrial arts and typing for the deaf boys; broommaking, arts and crafts, massage, typing and piano tuning for the blind boys. Courses in arts and crafts and textiles are offered for deaf girls and boys.

Beginning in July 1968, the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind and the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation will work through a joint agreement to improve the occupational status of future deaf adults in the state of South Carolina. A professional person with a background in vocational rehabilitation and deaf education will be actively engaged on the campus in guidance and placement of deaf students.

In athletics the physical education department offers a well-rounded program of sports throughout the school year. Bas-

ketball, football and track are actively participated in by the deaf boys and partially-sighted boys. Basketball is also on a competitive basis for deaf girls. These teams have had their ups and downs but in the past two years the South Carolina School has had very good teams.

Student organizations of the deaf include Walker Literary Society, Junior National Association of the Deaf, Boy Scouts, Girls Garden Club and Christian Endeavor Society. Organizations of the blind include Hi-Y Club, Tri-Hi-Y Club, Dramatic Club, Historical Society, Literary Club and Past Presidents Jr. Music Club.

From the small group of five deaf children in 1849, the number has grown to the total of 512 deaf, blind and aphasic pupils enrolled at the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind in 1968. The number of faculty has grown to the total of 87 teachers. It has been the aim of the whole Walker family to give better education to all the children and to enable each to return to his home com-

munity as a happy, useful and intelligent member of society. Dr. William L. Walker, Jr., and Mr. Newton F. Walker, Jr., are striving for the expansion of more buildings to fill the need to admit all the children at the age of six, instead of having to turn some away on account of insufficient housing facilities.



AUTHOR—Mrs. Etta Rhea Cabbage Kerr was born deaf and attended Montana School for the Deaf and the Blind at Great Falls and Idaho School for the Deaf and the Blind at Gooding. After graduating from the latter school, she entered Gallaudet College and received a B. S. degree in 1954. She then married Thomas Richard Kerr, a Gallaudet College graduate, and moved to South Carolina.

For the first nine years, she held positions as a sales analyst at a wholesale company, as an IBM keypuncher and then an accounting clerk at an insurance company and then again as an IBM keypuncher at a large research company. These past five years she taught in the academic department at the South Carolina School. At this writing, she is "retired" for the time being.

The Kerrs have two deaf children. Their son is nine years old and attends the South Carolina School. Their daughter is five years old.



READING CLASS—Mrs. Fannie Gosset of the department for the deaf at SCSDB conducts a reading class with the aid of an overhead projector.

Join the Tour
YUGO 69—AAAD
Herb Schreiber, Tour Director
9717 Crenshaw Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif. 90305



Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

There is a story, told a long time ago, that a young man from New York matriculated at Gallaudet College, taking the normal course to teach the deaf. After his first year of teaching at the old Fanwood School for the Deaf, then under the superintendency of the great educator, Dr. Enoch H. Currier, he returned to Kendall Green for a visit. There he met and fell in love with a young winsome lady from Iowa taking the same course. They became engaged.

But before the young man, named Elwood Stevenson, would let his love course go any further, he felt constrained to tell his lady love a few things in his life. He told her that both his parents were deaf.

To his surprise, she was not shocked, and did not draw back as might have happened. But she admitted the same thing, that both her parents were deaf, too. Her parents were Dr. and Mrs. J. Schuyler Long, principal and teacher at the Iowa School for the Deaf.

In time the two were married and lived happily ever after—Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson, now retired from the superintendency of the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley, and Mrs. Edith Long Stevenson.

In my checking with Dr. Stevenson on the above piece, I requested some stories from him, and received the following:

... the following did happen when I was at Gallaudet. Dr. Madison J. Lee, former superintendent of Kentucky School, now retired, was my roommate at college.

One day we boarded a Florida Avenue street car with several deaf students to see a ball game. You will have to go back 50 years to picture a street car with seats for two on each side of a center aisle. Lee and I had seats behind the deaf students and, as had been our custom, acted like deaf persons and signed back and forth.

There were two women sitting directly behind us who showed great interest. After studying us for a while, one said to the other: "Have you noticed what unusual and peculiar shaped heads the deaf have?"

Lee and I had to hold back our laughter. When we got up to leave, I turned to the ladies and said:

"For your information I might say that there are many hearing persons who use their heads for nothing else but to hold their hats."

You know in those days no man would be caught without a hat.

A person, who declined to be named, told this one (and said the story was an

old one and well known among Gallaudetians):

Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet invited a prominent personage to address the deaf students of Gallaudet College.

The big man came and surveyed the deaf group he was to address. He asked Dr. Gallaudet where the deaf people were, and was told he was standing before them. He looked again carefully, and said: "But they have ears!"

Ted Griffing told this one:

At a parent-teacher convocation a speaker gave a talk on sex education as given at a school for the deaf. At its conclusion there was some time for questions. In a back seat a woman asked if the subject was given by the oral method or by the manual method. The speaker replied:

"Neither, Madam. It was given by the Combined Method."

At a workshop during the NAD convention at San Francisco, Dr. Ted Griffing had his hearing tested. On the wall was a poster with this legend: "The Deaf Shall Hear."

The test showed Ted had no sense of sound, that he was absolutely completely deaf; that no hearing aid was made that could convey the noise of the outside world to his senseless ears. Ted pointed to the poster, and said, "This is not for me."

MORE ON HAND "SLANG" SIGNS

A letter came from Andrew Foster, missionary to deaf Africans, and founder of five schools for the deaf in Ghana and Nigeria, countries in Africa. Mr. Foster is currently in this country speaking about his mission and working for support of the schools in Africa. He stopped in Riverside and spoke to the high school classes. He commented to me on "slang"

signs being used, and said he had one for my page. The letter speaks for itself:

While in Vancouver, B.C., the other month, I observed the deaf have a slang for "Hi"—simply by forming the letters h and i on one hand simultaneously. At Biola College in LaMirada, which I visited prior to Riverside, several students at this Bible college began learning to say "hi" to me. When I demonstrated the slang used at Vancouver, it spread like wildfire on the campus. At the end of my week's visit, several other students presented me with an ingenious sendoff card which includes a drawing of the contraction "Hi." (See illustration herewith.) It may or may not be "old hat" to most deaf people. Anyway you can use it in your column if you like.

July Reader's Digest carries an interesting article, "My Most Unforgettable Character," by Fairfield Osborn, depicting Dr. William Beebe, eminent scientist, famed for his bathysphere. One part, describing his early starts in marine life exploration, read:

Although he could make only shallow dives, each time he surfaced he recounted his adventures in a voice of wonder. He told of "blue-enameled fish" that peered at him, their mouths constantly opening and closing. Beebe lipread their mouthings as "Oh! Oh, brother! Oh!" To this day I cannot visit an aquarium without "seeing" the fish say, "Oh, brother!"

A crowd of hearing men and some deaf ones at a picnic were discussing doorbells for the deaf—lights instead of sound.

A deaf man projected this comment: Don't the deaf have seeing eye dogs like the blind? I know a couple who had a dog that answered jingling door bells or knocks on the door by going up to his deaf master and informing him by barking that there was someone at the door.

1111 / Toivo



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International Academy Appoints Advisory Committee For Deaf Training



INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY CONFEREES—Seated, left to right: Richard Phillips, Mrs. Edna Adler, Janet Shindler, Frederick C. Schreiber, Mervin D. Garretson. Standing: Jack Driscoll, Edward Kilcullen, Edward Rose, George Deubel, John Deruyter, Allan Jones, Gilbert Delgado, Howard Quigley, Douglas Burke.

International Academy, the educational division of Lear Siegler Corporation, with computer training and business schools in principle cities throughout the United States has recently appointed an Advisory Committee of individuals who have distinguished themselves in the area of deaf rehabilitation. The announcement was made by George Deubel, executive vice president for International Academy, at the committee's first meeting. The meeting was held at the Hotel America, 14th & M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Committee members are as follows:

Douglas J. N. Burke, coordinator for the Student Program Selection Office of the Rochester Institute of Technology;

Howard M. Quigley, executive manager of Captioned Films Educational Media, Washington, D. C.;

Richard M. Phillips, dean of students, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.;

Mervin D. Garretson, executive director, Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, Washington, D. C.;

Edward T. Kilcullen, supervisor, Services for the Deaf Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Md.;

Edward F. Rose, director, Selective Placement Programs, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.;

Alan B. Jones, project director, Association of Rehabilitation Centers, Inc., Washington, D. C.;

Gilbert L. Delgado, research training specialist, Media Services and Captioned Films, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.;

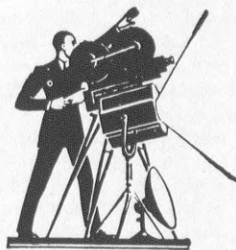
Albert T. Pimentel, executive director, Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.;

Frederick C. Schreiber, executive secretary, National Association of the Deaf, Washington, D. C.;

Mrs. Edna P. Adler, specialist, Deaf

and Hard of Hearing Communications Disorders Branch, Division of Disability Services, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

"As the educational division of Lear Siegler . . ." said Mr. Deubel, "it is our desire to perform a much needed educational service for the deaf community. In order to complete our objectives, we have brought together the finest group of educational and rehabilitation experts. Our past efforts in training the deaf for career positions in the data processing field have been rewarding, with the help of this distinguished Advisory Committee we can only continue to improve our curriculum, teaching aids and techniques."



Film Fare

For color alone, nothing could cap the International Research Seminar which brought together in the United States a coalition of rehabilitation and kindred personnel representing the deaf of a wide assortment of nations. One was minded of the United Nations pavilion with its many flags snapping smartly in the breeze.

With considerably less fanfare, another development of far reaching implications took place among our neighbors to the north . . . the establishment of a captioned films for the deaf program in Canada. This development was an outgrowth

of the Canadian government's recent authorization of funds to initiate a program similar to that serving the needs of our nation's hearing handicapped. While it is gratifying to know that other countries are desirous of emulating the services pioneered by Media Services and Captioned Films, our hearts lift in joy knowing that the deaf of another great nation are now able to avail themselves of the rich educational and cultural heritage contained in the medium of films.

* * *

Dr. John A. Gough received an award of merit from the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf for his contributions in the area of the education of the deaf when the Conference held its Centennial Program at Gallaudet College in spring. He was one of 13 other educators of the deaf who were cited for meritorious achievement. A special centennial award went to Miss Mary Switzer of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, for her efforts in behalf of the nation's deaf.

* * *

Copy for a new 34-page supplement to the catalog of captioned films has been prepared and is currently awaiting print pending receipt of new funds. This publication will feature titles and synopses for 64 new educational and 63 general interest titles added to the program library.

This second supplement is needed as plans are finalized for the computerization of the familiar catalog of captioned films. This process will be performed by Michigan State University under an OE contract. The project calls for the indexing of all special education materials, including captioned films. This will enable every teacher of the handicapped to keep tab on the many new materials developed especially for their use.

* * *

Two new specialists have been appointed to the staff of Media Services and Captioned Films—Don Jordan and Elwood Bland.

Mr. Jordan, the new training specialist who assumed the position vacated by Ross Stitt, was formerly assigned as communications media utilization officer, worldwide, to the Foreign Aid Program, Department of State. His tenure with AID was divided equally between Washington, D.C., and such farflung locations as Africa and the Near East. Previous to this, he served as audiovisual coordinator in a school system in New York State after a stint in the U.S. Marine Corps Photographic Services.

Elwood Bland brings to his new position as educational specialist impressive credentials in the area of the education of the deaf. After a brief period in which he served as teacher-counselor at the Virginia State School (Hampton), he became director of education at the center and later principal of the deaf department.

Testimony Of Nanette Fabray Before House Subcommittee

(Editor's note: On July 16, 1968, Nanette Fabray appeared before a Select Education Subcommittee of the House of Representatives (D. V. Daniels, chairman) to voice her views re HR 17829, a bill to authorize preschool and early education programs for handicapped children. We consider Miss Fabray's presentation so clear cut and so very much to the point on specific issues that we are printing it in full.)

Honored Members of Congress:

Let me begin by thanking you for permitting me to come here and testify regarding your proposed legislation, authorizing preschool and early education programs for handicapped children.

Your committee—your presence here today—your proposed legislation—are a shaft of brilliant light in the gloom of this subject. You are to be congratulated—and I among millions of others—thank you.

I speak to you as a once handicapped child. I was born with a hearing disability known as otosclerosis, a progressive deafness. That was long enough ago so that little could have been done for me even if the condition had been recognized. It was not a serious handicap at first—and no one knew of its existence in me—not my family, nor the various schools I attended. As a child I assumed—as children do—that everyone heard things as I did—not too well.

I was regarded as a below average student. Since I worked hard in school—studied endlessly—and still could not achieve passing grades, I very soon accepted the fact that I wasn't very bright, and was probably even a little stupid. I went through grammar school, high school, and nearly one year of college with a C minus average, my only scholastic distinction being fastest reader in the slow reader class. I was a completely undetected "marginal hearing problem." There are millions like me.

It was not until my early twenties that I had my first audiogram. I was by then a star of musical comedy—appearing in "Blומר Girl." In Chicago, during a matinee, I played an entire performance in the starring part without once hearing the forty-piece orchestra that accompanied me as I sang and danced, although I assure you, I kept desperately signalling the conductor to play louder.

The following day I went to an audiologist, was tested, and was told that I would be totally deaf within three years. He was wrong, but for the remainder of the run of that show—over a year—and for a long period afterwards, I lay awake at nights in hotel rooms, listening to street cars outside, getting quieter and quieter, further and further away—telling myself that it was getting worse, it was getting worse. And it was.

It will astonish you to know that I kept right on performing in Broadway shows—it astonishes me now that I was able to do it. I appeared in motion pictures, with Sid Caesar on TV, and on other shows, all with what by then, was a very serious hearing handicap, about which I did precisely nothing. Part of that was ignorance, part was vanity—a great part

was fear—I need hardly tell you that being known as partially deaf would not be an asset to a singing, dancing performer—star or not.

Nor is it an asset to me today. I have reason to know that this kind of appearance, this open admission of a hearing handicap, affects my work in show business. Yet here I am, making that admission again as I have done publicly for nearly ten years now.

I used to wear two hearing aids—I now wear only one—in this ear. Without it, that ear is largely useful for matching earrings. The other ear, until a year and a half ago, was worse. At that time I underwent a radical surgery, the third operation inside my ears—and I am happy to report that I now hear better with that ear than I probably have ever done in my lifetime—better than normal. I have half of an excellent hearing. Sometime next year I will have the other ear done, and if God is very good to me, for the first time in my life I will hear completely well.

I have not told you all this to have you feel sorry for me. I don't feel sorry for myself. Why should I? My hearing problems—no matter what they may have been to me personally—are minor matters compared to the subject we are discussing here today.

But this short history will, I hope, qualify me to speak to you with some degree of authority about handicaps and particularly hearing handicaps—not only of children—but what those children will inevitably become—adult handicapped.

When I first began to speak publicly about my own hearing loss—in newspaper interviews, on TV shows, in personal appearances—it was purely a matter of helping, if I could, to remove the stigma—the terrible secrecy and vanity that I myself had shared—about even admitting a hearing problem. In the first year alone, I received nearly three thousand letters asking my advice. Advice I was not able to give, except in very general terms. Because I myself did not know the answers. I had to find out some of the answers.

I became deeply involved in all aspects of the situation as it exists in this country today—a member of many committees and groups, nationwide and local—a cheerful and willing fund raiser—a participant and member of the National Theatre of the Deaf of the Eugene O'Neill Foundation, of Hope for Hearing, of the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, an Honorary Board member of the Lexington School for the Deaf, and many others. My husband and I meet with educators in the field, make appearances such as this, organize facilities where we can, such as sign

language classes—we ourselves have been learning sign language and fingerspelling so that we can better communicate with our many friends in the adult deaf community, themselves teachers many of them.

But I come to you today—not as an educator, not as a medical authority, not as an advocate of this or that method or system of coping with some of these problems, not as a representative of any special group, but purely as a private citizen deeply involved, and deeply concerned, as you are.

I have, I think, a great advantage in any discussion of this subject. You will hear other testimony, other opinions, even opinions that are completely contrary to my own in certain areas—but they will be from paid professionals in the field—distinguished men and women, who are, by the nature of the work they do, and the circumstances under which they do it—private funding very often—deeply inhibited in what they may say about certain aspects of the situation. They must walk softly, and talk softly in certain areas.

I am not inhibited. I have no private axe to grind here, nothing to gain . . . except the real welfare of the handicapped children this bill very nobly proposes to help.

To begin with, let me give you a startling fact, which by its truth, is a reflection on us and this great country of ours. No one who appears here—neither I nor anyone else—can tell you what it is precisely, that we are talking about.

How many hearing handicapped are there in the United States? Unknown.

How many impaired speech cases? Unknown.

Mentally retarded, visually handicapped other than blind, emotionally disturbed? Unknown.

How many rubella children—multiple handicapped most of them—are now entering our school systems and will continue to appear? Unknown.

Just how big is this problem—how much of one handicap, how much another—where are they located—which states, what cities have now, or will have, the greatest need?

Unknown.

We do know that most of these children have hearing handicaps often complicated by visual handicaps, with speech impairment to various degrees. Basically, most of them are hearing handicapped children—who will become adults.

The adult deaf community have a bitter saying that stings with truth. They will tell you that if you are going to be born with a handicap in the United States it is far, far better to be blind than anything

else. Legislation for the blind, remedial work for the blind, facilities for the habilitation of the blind, all the resources of this great nation make the United States without equal anywhere in the world, in caring for the blind.

Why?

Because blindness is almost instantly recognizable—it is identified, recorded, and dealt with from birth. It is a national statistic, has an inbuilt census, a continuing knowledge and appraisal, and what amounts to a lifetime program to fit the blind into our society. Good. That's the way it should be.

By contrast—how many profoundly deaf people are there in the United States? No one knows exactly. Several handicapped—partially handicapped—marginally handicapped? No one knows. All we have, are educated guesses, that vary from one locality to another—two million profoundly deaf, **maybe**. Three million partially handicapped—maybe. Twelve million—or fourteen million—or eighteen million, marginally handicapped—again maybe. Maybe even **more**.

There has never been a census of the hearing handicapped in the United States.

Consequently there is no really well-founded national, state, or even local legislation, that reflects the weight of exact knowledge in this area. People deal with problems the exact extent of which they do not know, in ways they cannot be sure are right, and without knowing as time passes, whether they have succeeded or failed.

In my own state, as an example of the necessity for national standards based on knowledge, I personally would be unemployable by Civil Service. I happen to be a highly skilled stenographer—in case show business doesn't work out for me—but the state in which I live would not hire me—nor the city in which I live. And because private industry has no realistic guidelines other than those supplied by city and state, I'd probably go begging there as well if I were foolish enough to admit the necessity for wearing hearing aids. And I am only **marginally** handicapped.

Why should this be so?

Because in my state, as in others, hearing capability is judged entirely by audiogram, or by the savagely primitive method of whispering from a distance of twenty feet. And since these standards were drawn up and made into law by a committee that functioned over sixty-two years ago, before there **were** such things, modern hearing aids are not considered or permitted. They don't want me showing up for work in the morning with a large phonograph horn stuck in my ear.

I would tell you worse, and it would sound like an indictment of my state—two of whose distinguished citizens add their lustre to your committee—but this antique criteria is not confined to my state, not at all. No use moving somewhere else with my handicap. It's much the same everywhere in the United States, even here in Washington, and in some

areas so much worse that it cannot even be discussed intelligently.

Will you educate these handicapped children, help them and their parents overcome their disability, as many of them nobly do? And then deny them a productive life in the society around them, by allowing the continuation of antique standards of evaluation that fail completely to reflect modern technology? In effect what you would be doing would be to educate them to just how little they can expect as adults. Most tragically, you yourselves would be completely unable to measure the success or failure of the legislation you propose here, against a national graph of accomplishment. That graph does not exist.

I respectfully and urgently make the first of three concrete proposals to implement the legislation before you:

That, as part of this bill, separately funded, or as side by side legislation with it, a national census be taken of the handicapped, all ages, all classes.

This need not cost any great amount of tax money. Indeed, it **should** not. There are many willing hands at your disposal. Every association, every committee, every educator in this field, every parent . . . all, without exception, will support such a census, and make it happen. In my own state, I and many others, will undertake to use every media of public service—newspapers, TV, spot radio broadcasts as well as very extensive private resources, to secure this information. The same procedures can be followed elsewhere.

The information thus obtained would fill a serious vacuum in this area. Within fifteen years, periodically refreshed, it would form the bedrock on which such legislation as this would rest—nationally and state by state, city by city, so that when the children you serve by this noble legislation reach adulthood, the society in which they live will be ready to receive them, and use them, and give them every possible opportunity to live rich, full, and productive lives.

(End of Part One)

The second proposal I will put before you, enters an area where many angels fear to tread. There is no controversy about the need for a census of the handicapped—no opinion against it—all of us in this field, whatever else we may think or do, know how vital such a census is, and how important the legislation that would derive from it.

Now, however, I will enter a tender area. As I told you, I am not employable in my state where those ancient standards are applied.

In my own city, and county, an area with a population of over ten million, where those standards **are** strictly applied by the local school board, the gentleman accompanying me today, cannot work, and consequently, cannot live. If legislation pending in Sacramento is passed, he will not be able to work or live anywhere in the state, and he will leave of course—he and his family, his

deaf wife, and his two hearing children. They and many of their friends will tear up their roots and depart—hopefully to where things will be better.

What is his sin? He is totally deaf. And a teacher.

He happens to be a graduate of Gallaudet, with two Master's degrees, and is working on another Master's degree, and a doctorate in philosophy. He is a graduate of the deservedly famous Leadership Training Program of San Fernando Valley State College. He is nationally known among the deaf community, as a teacher, an innovator in what has become the science of sign language, and a good citizen. Among other things, largely on his own, he conducts what he calls "Life Experience" classes for the hearing handicapped. He takes them in groups, to restaurants, and shows them how to read menus and order, how to buy groceries, take a bus ride, visit a doctor, go to a museum . . . ordinary everyday experiences to us in the hearing world, but terrible and frightening journeys to sixteen and eighteen-year-old deaf adolescents. This he does aside from his other work as an educator, and his numerous studies.

He is—by any standards whatever—an asset to his country, his state and his locality. He and many hundreds like him, men **and** women, are a great potential asset to the legislation proposed in this Bill. He **knows** this subject, and he has insights into problems of the handicapped that we can never hope to completely grasp. He is trained in this field, functions with great success in the education of the hearing handicapped, and in many ways, is the most desirable end product—the highest possible attainment, of this proposed legislation.

He may be the first contact you have had with the adult deaf out working in the field. Ironically, and tragically, he may be the first contact with the adult deaf teachers for **many** in this chamber, who have interest in this field. I propose to discuss the reasons for that, after his appearance.

At this time I would like to present to you, Mr. Herb Larson.

* * *

(I will explain to the committee at this point, that although Mr. Larson is an extremely skilled lip and speech reader, which he is, the distance involved makes a sign language interpreter necessary to him for an **exact** understanding of any questions you may care to ask him. We will bring such an interpreter with us, from Gallaudet. Mr. Larson can and usually does function without this help. But over 30 percent of the English language does not appear on the lips—"hit" for example. Other words often become confused with each other because of limited lip movement. As an example "pear, policy, president, politics, pregnant" all look alike. The adult deaf will tell you with great good humor that this often gives zest to an oral conversation.

You will find Mr. Larson very articulate

and easy to understand after a moment of adjustment. He will make a five-minute informal statement of the nature of his work, and experience, and then answer any questions that occur to you. You **need not make any deference whatever to him**, or his handicap. Nothing you ask him will embarrass him in any way, or find him at a loss for words.

The point of his appearance, which I will cover at length, below, is that Mr. Larson and many, many others like him, are at present, in many areas, totally excluded from the education of the hearing handicapped. In Los Angeles, which I do not propose to name, Mr. Larson or **any** educator who uses any form of manual communication, is not permitted to even **visit** the major available public school for hearing handicapped.

Regardless of anything else, you will thoroughly enjoy Mr. Larson and you will find the experience a memorable one.)

(Mr. Larson spoke and answered questions.)

As I told you, and as you have gathered from this discussion, Mr. Larson has much to offer us in the areas covered by this proposed legislation.

He will not, however, be utilized in any way in my city and county—and perhaps not in my state—unless provisions are made to do so in connection with this legislation.

He stands for many. More famous educators than he are affected—from all parts of the world.

In my state, with the exception of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, and at Riverside, there are only 10 employed deaf educators in the field of teaching the hearing handicapped, at a total of 141 schools with service facilities in this area. I need hardly tell you that one of the most serious aspects of this entire legislation is the acute, growing lack of qualified teachers. I recently made a special film for the purpose of recruiting interest in this field among the students of all our major universities. At the same time this shortage becomes a terrible problem, qualified educators with special skills and understanding like Mr. Larson are becoming more and more excluded.

And if such men—and women—are often denied even the barest active part in teaching the handicapped, you may well imagine how much part they have in shaping the policies—the decision apparatus—the overall structure, and approach to these problems. The answer is little, if any. They are given voices, and then not allowed to use them.

Their opinions, and they have qualified opinions—their advice, and they have much advice to give us—is neither sought, nor wanted, nor welcomed, in many, many areas of this country.

Some of those areas are represented by the intent of this legislation, and I tell you with all the force I can muster, that **in** such areas, unless you make special provisions in this bill, you will help perpetuate a system whereby the handicapped themselves, no matter how great

their qualifications, often have no part in a field in which **they**, by nature, by training, and by life experience, are pre-eminently expert.

As my second proposal for your consideration, I respectfully ask this honorable committee to require as a condition of the awarding of the initial fifty planning grants called for by this bill, and all subsequent grants contemplated under it, that no otherwise qualified person shall be excluded from these experimental early education programs because they themselves are handicapped.

And further I ask that the Commissioner of Education in charge of these programs be encouraged to require from those engaging in these programs that they **consult** the qualified handicapped in developing these programs, and that it be mandatory that the qualified handicapped be represented on policy boards, either paid or voluntary, as the case may be.

(End of Part Two)

I now propose to enter an area which for over a hundred years has been a bloody battleground—"Oralism versus Manualism." The word "versus" which is used almost exclusively by the Oralists, is a terrible tragedy. It should be "Oralism **and** Manualism."

But it is "versus." Make no mistake about that. And it is a battleground, strewn with academic corpses, and private citizens. I expect a few heavy salvos myself. I've had quite a few already, for using sign language, for even mentioning it. Cannon will be wheeled in place against me.

You may judge the situation by that, if nothing else. If I were a professional hearing educator in this field—only a teacher—and said aloud and publicly what I now intend to say to you, I would immediately find myself barred from employment in well over ninety percent of the total establishments for the education of the hearing handicapped in this country. Ph.D.s in this field are not shot down so readily, but even **they** have learned from bitter experience to express their opinions cautiously in this area. The Strict Oralist executive echelon will oppose the second proposal I made to you—that hearing handicapped teachers **not be barred** from programs affecting the hearing handicapped. But in regard to the proposal I **now** intend, there may be no end to their denunciation. It is not to be wondered that the morale of Oralist teachers has become a serious problem.

I am heartsick to take this position. Oralism is to me, and to anyone who knows anything whatever about the subject, the highest possible form of human communication. To the adult deaf community, without exception, without qualification—oralism is the goal. The blessed gift of speech is as much the wish and the intent of their lives, as sight must seem to the blind. But the adult deaf community, also without exception, without qualification, is opposed to **strict** oralism, whereby only this **one** method of

communication is open to them. The adult deaf, no matter **what** degree of education or attainment they may reach, use sign language and fingerspelling, among themselves if nowhere else, as the daily bread of their existence. **They** are the real Manualists.

I support Oralist institutions. I raise funds for them—the Lexington School of the Deaf—Hope for Hearing, and many, many others. My husband and I donate to Oralist causes, and do what we can to otherwise help. We'll continue to do that, even though these same causes often scorn us for believing as we do, that **any** method of communication—any and **all** methods of communication—should be used in educating the handicapped.

I am not a Manualist. But in many ways, I speak for them. I could easily flood this chamber with mail supporting what I say. And what I say is, that the time has come for Strict Oralism to cease blocking attempts to introduce other forms of communication into the field of educating the handicapped. No Manualist is against Oralism as the prime method of communication—they consider it the most **important** of these methods. They merely say that there are **other** methods, and that **any** method that offers the possibility of communication, should be utilized. This is a moderate, and sensible position.

All Strict Oralists, however, in the executive echelon particularly, devote their lives and much of their energy and resources, to opposing any kind of manual instruction of the hearing handicapped. They made it Oralism **versus** Manualism.

The contest is not an equal one **now**, if it ever was. If an opinion can be said to have won an overwhelming victory, Oralism has won it long since. Sign language—even fingerspelling—in this country today, is an underground and often forbidden language in the basic educational facilities open to the hearing handicapped.

These are the facts. There are 38,391 pupils at 736 schools and classes in the United States, which are either partially or wholly devoted to the education of the hearing handicapped. All these schools, without exception, are Oralist oriented. Many are **Strict** Oralist, in which sign language, fingerspelling, even cued speech, are **not only not used**, but strictly forbidden.

In the entire United States, in 1967, there was only **one** grade school for the teaching of the hearing handicapped by a combined system of Oralism and fingerspelling. Sign language is forbidden, however.

In the entire United States there are only two institutions for the education of the hearing handicapped by a simultaneous and combined system of Oral and Manual methods, where sign language and fingerspelling have been found to be vital necessities for the input of specialized knowledge.

In the entire United States there is no specific school **anywhere**, for the teaching of fingerspelling and sign language, to anyone, for any reason.

Oralism is undisputed master of the field.

Does it work, without exception? Is it some sort of **guarantee** of education for the hearing handicapped? Has it triumphed because of an absolutely undisputed brilliance of achievement? I will not quote the statistical facts of the matter. I have no wish to injure Oralism. I want only to see it enlarge itself beyond its present narrow boundaries.

I could quote you endless authorities for my point of view, on any level in the academic world—the Kohl report, Dr. Marshall Hester, Dr. Boyce Williams, Boatner, Birch and Stuckless, the Babidge Report, Roger Sydenham of the Royal National Institute—the list is endless, their meaning is clear—something drastic must be done to improve the system of education as it presently exists—the Oralist system.

The Oralist system—the only game in town—applied to the children covered by this legislation—**will not function**, in direct proportion to the strictness of the Oralist methods applied.

I quote—a hearing handicapped child with normal eyesight and an above average IQ, can understand only 25.7 percent of lipreading material presented to him—Dr. Edgar Lowell, administrator of the John Tracy Clinic, a deservedly famous Oralist institution.

How much lipreading ability can be expected to be developed in a significantly **lower** IQ, three-year-old rubella child, with the additional handicap of impaired vision? I will not labor the point. Manual communication is strongly suggested, however, fingerspelling, sign language, cued speech—or any **other** form of communication—toward a preparation for Oralism, where that is possible. Toward a life of sign language if it is not.

I would like to discuss sign language now, briefly, as I know it. Used in combination with fingerspelling, as it should be, and as the most educated deaf use it, it is not only a sophisticated language with great flexibility and exactness, it is in many ways a more powerful and graphic method of self expression than any other known. On its **highest** level it has grammar, syntax, and in no way is different from the flow of spoken English. It is also capable of enlargement, and enrichment—new words are invented in our modern technology every day—and new words in sign language are **also** invented every day.

The lowest level of sign language is used in the play yards of Oralist schools throughout the country, or on the subway platforms, or in buses that take Oralist students to and from their homes. These students, who are prohibited from using sign language, who are not taught it, and are not even permitted contact with it, invent their **own** sign language. And it is crude. Indian talk. Me hungry. No got. You stupid. It has no grammar, no syntax, no elegance, and very little language. Having created the situation whereby this argot exists, and knowing

that it **does** exist, hearing educators in this field are terrified and disgusted by sign language—Indian talk is what sign language is to them.

This is **not** what sign language is to the adult deaf community, however—they communicate **totally**, by a combination of oral speech, lipreading, sign language and fingerspelling—for clarity and for emphasis, and for elegance of expression. They take **pride** in their ability to express themselves fully and exactly, by this method.

But they cannot communicate easily and fully with the product of the Oralist system until remedial work is done with these students—in the area of sign language and fingerspelling particularly and specifically. Who **does** this remedial work? **They** do it. The adult deaf community. There is no other facility for it. And this process of remedial help is dangerously delayed—often until the child is 14 or 15 years old. Significantly, studies indicate there is a marked improvement in the language capability, and the quality of speech of these young Oralist students when they begin to understand that words have not only a precise meaning, but content. For the first time, many of them are not only speaking, but actually **saying** something—expressing ideas and opinions, not merely memorized phrases. Sign language and fingerspelling are thereby an **asset** to Oralism, not a substitute for it.

The **highest** form of manual communication, is represented by the National Theatre of the Deaf, of the Eugene O'Neill Foundation. Here, sign language, fingerspelling, and bodily movement, have been developed into an **art** form, a unique and powerful method of expression—which is accepted not only by the deaf community, but the hearing world as well. I won't bore you with their rave reviews everywhere they have appeared in the United States. It goes on and on. I will merely say that as a professional in the theatre, after a lifetime in the art, I find myself stunned and delighted by their talent. I am honored to be even slightly associated with them and they are one of my strongest reasons for learning sign language. I am hopeful that some of their ability to communicate emotion, humor, and great feeling, will rub off on me.

Is such a language—with such an infinite range, with such a capability of expression—is such a form of **communication**—to be denied its proper part in the education of these children with a profound hearing loss?

As my third and final proposal to this distinguished committee, in reference to this legislation, I ask your consideration of a provision in these preliminary grants, and any subsequent grants, that manual communication—specifically and particularly sign language and fingerspelling—be a required study for paid personnel engaging in this work, and that they be encouraged to use it where necessary, to establish **complete** communication.

I thank you.

References

1) Johns Hopkins Rubella Study. Table given.

Type of Abnormality	Percent
Visual	20
Cardiac	35
Hearing	50
Development	54

(Percentages overlap)

2) Report of the National Conference on Education of the Deaf, Colorado Springs, Colorado. April 1967.

Page 84. "Systematic, state-wide reporting methods should be established to give comprehensive data on deaf children."

Page 90. "A national study of deaf adults who would be considered high achievers, by criteria yet to be established, should be made, to identify the unique characteristics and emotional variables that contributed to their success."

Page 99. "(We) should explore ways to take and maintain a regular and national census of the deaf, including the multiple handicapped."

This organization (NACED) created by Public Law 89-258 to serve as advisory group to Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Representatives from all major Hearing and Speech agencies

3) Most national statistic and projections now used tend to be based on extrapolation from data obtained by a voluntary auditory test given by a private enterprise as an exhibit at the New York World's Fair, 1937.

4) Address to Research Group, by Dr. Howard P. House, Otologic Medical Group, Los Angeles, California.

5) So called Kohl Report. Language and Education of the Deaf, Policy Study I, published by Center for Urban Education.

Page 30. "Why, for example, considering its size, is so little known about the deaf population in the United States? Wouldn't there be advantages in a central data bank . . . ?"

See also NACED Conference Report, noted above.

6) Directory of Services for the Deaf in the United States. **American Annals of the Deaf.**

Pages 725 - 728. Line by line count.

7) NACED Report. Many other sources.

Page 86, 87. "There is a great scarcity of supervising teachers . . ." et seq. to " . . . the critical shortage of teachers."

Page 86, 87. "Legal barriers to the employment of qualified deaf persons in education should be removed."

Page 113. "City and state school systems should accept qualified deaf teachers for employment in schools and day classes for the deaf." . . . "Their employment and their specialized understanding of deafness may be more beneficial to their students than any amount of attention by psychiatrists, counselors or other specialized personnel."

8) NACED Report and many others.

Page 119. "Deaf persons should not be discriminated against in the hiring of teachers in schools for the deaf, in filling faculty positions in graduate programs, or in awarding fellowships for teacher training."

9) NACED Report and many others.

Page 127. "The deaf themselves should be given leadership training and opportunity at federal, state, and local levels, with support for leadership training workshops and advanced study. **The deaf should also take part in planning and executing new programs.**

10) Private conversations. With hearing teachers, Oralist oriented.

11) Private conversations.

"Current Problems and Trends in the Education of the Deaf," a talk by William J. McClure, Superintendent, Indiana School for the Deaf.

Page 6. "There were three teachers for the 15 children. One was a trained teacher of the deaf, one a teacher of the mentally retarded, and one a speech and hearing therapist. The problems and pressures were terrific. At the end of the year all three teachers resigned."

Dr. Ray L. Jones, Ed. D. Project Director, Leadership Training, San Fernando State College. Private conversation.

William J. McClure, to the Combined Convention Parents and Teachers of Hearing Handicapped, Los Angeles, California. November 6, 1965.

Page 9. "There have been times when to advocate other than a pure speech, lip-reading, acoustic approach amounted to almost professional suicide for an educator of the deaf."

12) **American Annals of the Deaf**, May, 1968. Page 756.

13) New Mexico School for the Deaf, Santa Fe.

14) Gallaudet University, Washington, D.C. California School for the Deaf, Riverside, California.

15) None listed. None known. Absence of such a school—particularly in terms of development of language, or even research on subject, often mentioned, all sources.

16) Babbidge Report, Kohl, Boatner Report, Birch and Stuckless. Negative.

17) Dr. Edgar Lowell, Report on Research Experiment, to American Instructors of the Deaf, 1959.

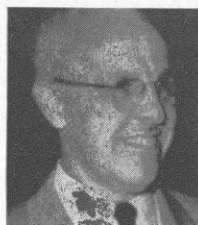
18) Kohl Report. Private conversations. Virginia Kenny "A Better Way," Harper's Magazine, March 1962, Pages 61-65.

Conversations with Oralist students on source of first sign language, and with Gallaudet students, same subject.

19) Mervin D. Garretson. A talk delivered to the Kendall School PTCA, November 5, 1962.

Page 3. "... lipreading is itself a sign language, and lip symbols are much more difficult to read than fingerspelling."

Further remarks about the totality of communication in the non-hearing world, by the use of simultaneous system.



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

on

Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"Where there is no law and order, anarchy begins."—Ford

Q. What does a majority mean?

A. A majority means any number **more than half**, such as a majority of the members present at a meeting; a majority of the entire membership of an organization as may be specified in the bylaws. In the absence of a special rule, a majority **vote** means a majority of the **votes cast**, whatever the number of votes that are cast. For instance, if 50 votes are cast, a majority is 26; of 21 votes, a majority is 11.

Q. Suppose there are 150 members present, but only 70 votes are cast, what about those who do not vote?

A. They are not considered in the voting result at all. It is the majority of **those voting** that carries a motion, **not** of those present at the meeting. In this instance the majority of 70 votes cast is any number of **over 35**.

Q. Has the Chair (presiding officer) a right to demand that every member vote?

A. No, even if only one vote is cast, one for and none against means the motion is passed by a majority of one. **If** there is some apparent misunderstanding among the members, the Chair may call on the assemblage to vote again. However, it is the **duty** of every member to vote as a matter of **courtesy**.

Q. Can an amendment be laid on the table?

A. No. An amendment cannot be laid on the table, but if a main motion is tabled, pending amendments go with it to the table.

Q. Is it correct to move to lay a main motion on the table with the intention to kill it?

A. No. Move to "postpone indefinitely," which is equivalent to killing the motion. A motion to lay on the table indicates you have more important or urgent business on hand. After you move that a motion be laid on the table, it is understood that it can be taken up any time, either at the same or at the next meeting. The common understanding that to lay on the table is equivalent to killing a motion is, according to Robert's Rules of Order, **wrong**.

Q. May a vote to lay on the table be reconsidered?

A. No, but it may be taken from the table when there is no question pending.

Q. May a motion be withdrawn after it has been amended?

A. Yes, if it is done before voting on the amended motion as read has commenced.

Q. Is it necessary to get the consent of the member who seconded your motion before you may withdraw it?

A. No. You may modify or withdraw at will, but **not after** the Chair has stated your motion. A motion, after being stated by the Chair, belongs to the assembly, but may be modified or withdrawn by general consent or a majority vote. The seconder has no more to say concerning withdrawing a motion than any other member.

Q. Are there any motions that may be renewed at the same meeting?

A. Yes. Motions "to adjourn"; "to lay on the table"; "to take from the table"; and "to take a recess" if lost, may be renewed, **after** progress in debate or business, at the same meeting.

Q. Is it proper to make a motion objecting to the consideration of a question once debate on it has been made?

A. No, the motion to object to consideration must be made **before** debate upon the question has begun, otherwise it is out of order.

Q. Must the Chair wait for a member to move to adjourn?

A. No. The Chair may declare the meeting adjourned at will, when all business has been transacted unless a member claims the floor.

Is it correct to move to adjourn when the **fixed** time for adjournment comes.

A. No. Just call the Chair's attention to it. It is then his duty to declare the meeting adjourned without a motion.

Q. Should all motions be in writing?

A. Yes, except upon matters of mere routine, or when the group is small.

Q. What are the duties of the Chair when a motion has been duly made and seconded?

A. He must state the question, accurately repeating the proposed resolution, or causing the secretary to read it before debate.

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Sketches Of School Life

By OSCAR GUIRE

A Beloved Teacher

Theophilus d'Estrella was the most beloved teacher I have known. School children loved him and when they grew up and left school, they carried their affection for him with them to their last days. I feel that way, even though he was never my teacher. He taught the second grade at the California School for the Deaf. When I was transferred from the first grade at the North Carolina School for the Deaf, I entered the California School in January 1906. I was put in the third grade for one and a half years. Estrella also taught art, but I had no interest in and no talent for art.

Estrella was born in San Francisco. I believe that he was born a few years before 1860. The California School for the Deaf and the Blind was established in San Francisco in 1860. If my estimate of his birth year is correct, he was too young to go to school in San Francisco. The school did not stay in San Francisco long. In a few years it was moved to Berkeley. It was located at the present site at the foot of the Berkeley Hills.

Behind the school, where the slope to Mt. Parrot (the tree-crowned hill to the south) and Waring Peak (the bare hill to the north) begins to be steep, there is a large eucalyptus (gum tree) woods. Estrella was one of the early boys who helped plant the woods.

He was among the first children to attend the school in Berkeley. After that he never had a home anywhere except at the school. He was still a member of the faculty when he died in the early 1930s.

Estrella's mother was a Mexican. His father was the French consul in San Francisco. Theophilus had curly black hair and dark complexion, as if he were a full-blooded Mexican. When he was a young man, he made a trip to Europe. When he was in Paris, he looked for his father and found him.

When I was a pupil at the school, I had nothing to do with him. It was different when I attended the state university. I worked and lived at the school. I ate at his table. At the table he mentioned his visit to his father. He spread out his fingers and shrugged. I understood that he did not think much of his father but did not want to say anything definite against him.

Estrella never married. There was a rumor that he was once in love. The woman was once pointed out to me when a large crowd of alumni came to the school to see the annual baseball game between the school boys and alumni. She looked Mexican to me, though not so dark-skinned as he.

Estrella attended the University of California three years. He never had any job except as a teacher at the California School for the Deaf.

When Dr. Elwood Stevenson was appointed superintendent, Estrella offered to resign in order to give Stevenson a clear way to reorganize the school as he wanted to. Stevenson rejected his offer and asked him to stay on his job as long as he was able to do his work. Estrella was old but was able to work a few more years.

Deaf people are often criticized for not mixing more with hearing people. Estrella was the most integrated deaf person I have known, though he could not speak or read lips at all. He belonged to several clubs which few deaf people joined.

The Faculty Club of the University of California had a clubhouse in a shady glen on Strawberry Creek, which flows through the campus. It was a place where members of the faculty could relax or have dinner. Some outside educators were invited to join the club. Estrella and Winfield Runde, another deaf teacher, were members. Runde once took me there for dinner.

The Bohemian Club of San Francisco was the foremost club of artists in the state. It had a lodge on Russian River a short distance north of San Francisco. The river is said to be very beautiful. It is so named because in the area there was a colony of Russian trappers and fur traders in the early days of California. Estrella, Douglas Tilden, the deaf sculptor, and Granville Redmond, the deaf painter, were members.

Sierra Club is a club of nature lovers. It is interested in the preservation of beautiful nature. It has branches across the state. It has teams for rescuing snowbound hikers. Estrella was a member. When the club organized mountain climbing trips, he went on them.

Estrella entertained the school children with lantern slides and storytelling. He was one of the earliest photographers and made hundreds of slides. These slides showed teachers and pupils of the early days and scenes which he visited on his many trips.

Estrella had a dark room in the old wooden trades building. In 1910 the building burned down, destroying everything except chimneys. He later resumed photography on a small scale, but he never made slides again.

He was the best sign maker I have seen. He had a dramatic style. No one was equal to him for telling stories in signs. His story which impressed me most was Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, which he told in nine one-hour sessions for the boys and nine for the girls.

Under the name "the Itemizer" in the school monthly, the *California News*, he wrote items about former students of the school, deaf people, and other schools for the deaf.

He kept a card index of all who came

to the school as pupil or teacher. Whenever one of them died, he consulted his index and wrote an item about the deceased person's life for his column, which was at least one whole page.

His room was in Strauss Hall, the dormitory for blind boys. The walls were lined with bookshelves from the floor to the ceiling. He loved books but he also had other things for the shelves.

Estrella was religious. When I was in the sixth grade, he organized a Sunday school. The other teachers had nothing to do with it. Some of the older boys and girls were used as Sunday school teachers. It lasted only one year. I do not know for sure why it was abandoned.

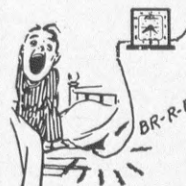
When I was a little boy, there was a literary society for the older pupils. Estrella was in charge. The other teachers had nothing to do with it. When I became old enough for literary society activity, there was no society for me to join. However, in 1912, when Milligan came from Montana to take charge of the school, he ordered the teachers to take turns to help the pupils start a literary society and keep it going.

Estrella was a faithful member of the California Association of the Deaf. He never failed to pay his annual membership dues. In the latter part of his life he avoided conventions. He was fed up with politics.

When he died, he left his estate to the CAD for the establishment of a home for the aged deaf. The bequest was about \$750. It is not the largest gift which the CAD has received for such a home. But Estrella's gift had a great psychological effect. He did not originate the idea of a home for the aged deaf. The CAD had had a fund for many years for such a home. It was inactive. The idea was practically dead. Estrella's bequest put life in the idea and led directly to the establishment of California Home for the Aged Deaf in Los Angeles which, in my opinion, is the most worthwhile project ever undertaken by the California Association of the Deaf.

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From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

Whenever I am in a group of parents of deaf children, I am only too aware of how few parents can accept their child's handicap. I could cry for those parents, who deep in their heart feel that they are somehow being punished by God's gift of a deaf child. How often I have longed to say to them "Cheer up, be happy, be proud of your deaf son or daughter and realize that this child was meant to be a blessing to you."

Our son will soon be 16 years old and as I look at him and realize that he is growing into manhood, how happy I am that we could find the strength to accept his handicap years ago. How thankful I am that we have been able to share these years with him. I am no different from other mothers of deaf children. There were times when I couldn't swallow the lump in my throat and I would go off alone to shed my tears of frustration and confusion. I recall how it felt to have no method of communication with my son. How I longed to tell him that I wanted to help and understand this handicap that kept him shut out of my hearing world. Many were the times that I held him close and prayed "God please guide me and help me understand why you have sent one of your special children to me."

I would be wrong if I said that having a deaf child doesn't bring heartache. I cannot pretend to have been always wise and experienced in handling the many problems faced by parents of a deaf child. But I can thank God that He gave me the strength and understanding to accept our son's deafness. I can be grateful that I was able, each step of the way, to somehow find the right answers. But perhaps most of all, I can appreciate how God has used my son's handicap to make me a better person.

Having a deaf child in the family affects the lives of all the members. As I look back over the past, I realize that working as a family to meet the challenge of Ronnie's deafness enabled us to develop closer family bonds. Many everyday problems seem smaller when measured against the larger problem of deafness.

Our daughter Susie is now a freshman in high school and I am amazed when I realize how mature she is, compared to most of her classmates. Living with Ronnie has made her a more compassionate and sympathetic teenager. Although there were years when she had to stand in her deaf brother's shadow—those years are now past and she has blossomed into a responsible young lady. We are every bit as proud of her and her adjustment to her brother's handicap as we are of Ronnie.

Although these years haven't been easy for my husband, he has accepted the

problems and adjustments of having a deaf son with a grace and willingness often not found in other fathers of handicapped children. For some reason it seems to be more difficult for the father to accept his child's handicap and many fathers **never** make the adjustment. During these years I have watched Joe grow more gentle and understanding and I have seen my pride in our deaf son mirrored in his eyes.

Perhaps all good friendships grow out of sharing mutual problems and interests—but surely there can be no greater friendships possible than those among parents who share the common bond of having a handicapped child. Working together to help our deaf children and their school, has been a most rewarding experience. This sharing with other parents has given new meaning to our lives.

It has been almost 16 years now since the doctor said "Mary Jane, you have a son." The dreams that I dreamed on the day he was born I am still dreaming—the hopes that I hoped I am still hoping. His deafness has only served to give me a greater source of pride and joy. The aspirations that I had for him becoming a responsible and worthwhile member of society are being abundantly realized. The love and affection that I had hoped would grow in him he now evidences as a young man. In all of these years he hasn't yet disappointed me. I look forward to the future with an eager and happy heart. I look backward into the past with thanks and a great feeling of accomplishment. Our son is almost grown now and as I look at this young man that we have known and loved I can but say "This is my son, in whom I am well pleased."

I would pray that some words of mine would awaken those of you who have not yet accepted your child's handicap. Please don't turn your head the other way and ignore your deaf child's urgent need for your understanding and love. Prove to him that you care, by learning and using methods of communication that meet his needs, rather than your own. It is never too late to begin. I have had deaf adults tell me that they are still hoping that their parents will learn to communicate with them.

Cross over the bridge into the world of the deaf with love and pride and understanding as your companions and you will find your deaf son or daughter running to meet you.

"WHENEVER I AM IN A GROUP OF PARENTS OF DEAF CHILDREN, I AM ONLY TOO AWARE OF HOW FEW PARENTS CAN ACCEPT THEIR CHILD'S HANDICAP"—but you can begin today.

Pickell To Coordinate New Pittsburgh Program

Herbert L. Pickell, Jr. has been named by the Vocational Rehabilitation Center of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the coordinator of a program to provide expanded services for the deaf. Mr. Pickell had served as the executive director of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service in Wichita, Kansas, for three years.

The Pittsburgh program is made possible by a grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, with local matching funds supplied by the Community Chest.

Two deaf leaders from the Pittsburgh metropolitan area are on the Advisory Committee for the Deaf. John F. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, and Paul Gum, Jr., secretary of Pittsburgh Association of the Deaf, will represent their respective organizations.

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

Norway—Eight deaf-blind women and men were invited to go to a ski resort where the deaf-blind persons tried to run down hills with the help of deaf volunteers. Each deaf-blind person was to put his hands on the volunteer's hips when running down on the hill.

Kjell Omahr Moerk, a Preparatory student at Gallaudet College, has kindly given a historical background of the Norwegian Association of the Deaf. A summary of the paper he wrote will appear in a later issue.

Spain—The professional lightweight boxer Kid Tano on February 24 beat Rene Roque of France; he won 11 out of the 12 rounds. Next he was to meet the European champion, Pedro Carrasco of Spain.

Australia—A number of seats at the front left of the Coronation Stand was reserved for the deaf during Billy Graham's speech which was, of course, interpreted.

Canada—In Montreal the Olivetti-Underwood Company has agreed to assist in training deaf girls for office work. The company will provide typewriters, calculators and adding machines.

Argentina—In March of this year, the first issue of the Argentinian journal for the deaf, **Ad Verbum**, was published.

Teodoro Manzanedo, editor of this new journal, was appointed regional secretary in Latin America for the World Federation of the Deaf.

Also mentioned in this issue was the idea of establishing a Pan-American Union of the Deaf, suggested first by Dr. Marcus L. Kenner of New York and enthusiastically received in Argentina.

Israel—At the International Research Seminar on the Vocational Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons, Chaim Apter, the secretary of the Israeli Association, reported that in 1963 the first vocational school

for the deaf started with 18 students in the Middle East. In addition there are five residential schools and 12 day classes for the deaf with a total enrollment of 500.

Switzerland—At the association meeting, the editor of **Schweizer Gehorlosen Zeitung** reported that it was not financially feasible to combine this journal and the French, **Le Messager**, into a bilingual journal. As far as I know, the Finnish journal for the deaf is the only bilingual one (Swedish and Finnish) in existence. Like Switzerland, Israel publishes two separate journals, in Hebrew and English.

Yugoslavia—The December issue of **Nas Glas** shows a photo of a newly-built rehabilitation center, of which Dragoljub Vukotic, a frequent visitor here, is the director. One floor belongs to the national association of the deaf and four other floors to the rehabilitation center. This was a partial result of a United States-supported research on the deaf in Yugoslavia.

Great Britain—A. F. Dimmock, the foreign correspondent of **British Deaf News** who wrote and hoped that I "did not cast any doubts upon the authenticity of the report" on the United Staff of All China Deaf Red Insurgents (see the November issue of **THE DEAF AMERICAN**) revealed that the report was mentioned first in the **South China Morning Post**. Thank you, Mr. Dimmock!

The British European Airways has recently encouraged its staff to take a course in the language of signs; those who have passed the course will wear on the shoulder a badge, showing an outstretched hand within a circle and will also get a raise in their salary. The British College of Deaf Welfare conducted the testing which was equivalent to the company's own modern language testing schedule. This means that the deaf can discuss travel problems in the language of signs with its interpreters. Something for the NAD to sell to the American airlines!

The oral method that is used at all the schools in Britain is questioned by Mr. G. W. G. Montgomery of Donaldson's School for the Deaf, Edinburgh. He found no relationship between oral and manual communication skills or between non-verbal intelligence and verbal attainment and said that in spite of the prohibition of the manual method in schools, 71% of 70 profoundly deaf children (their mean hearing loss for speech frequencies was 96.1) are fluent in the language of signs while only seven per cent are able to produce intelligible speech. He is convinced that manual communication is not detrimental to the development of the oral skills of speechreading and speech. This was reported in the issue (either March or April) of the **British Journal of Educational Psychology**.

Europe—More and more associations of the deaf in Europe are demanding either superimposed titles or the language

Norwegian Association Of The Deaf Observes 50th Anniversary

By KJELL OMAHR MORK

Gallaudet College, Class of 1972

A small booklet recently was delivered to my mailbox at Gallaudet College, a booklet entitled "Thoughts at an Anniversary." As you might well guess, this booklet is concerned with the fact that Norges Doves Landsforbund, as we call it in Norway, now have joined the group of "Golden Jubilants."

But it is not a customary anniversary booklet in the way that it minutely tells the story of the past. Rather, it gives a short explanation as to what has happened and to what may happen in the future. But there are small glimpses of what is happening today.

Editor of the booklet is Thor Gisholt, one of the members of the board of directors and also the editor of the Christmas issues of the official organ. Co-authors have been Eilif Ohna, president of the Norwegian Association of the Deaf; Thorbjørn Sander, editor in chief of the NAD publication and factor of the Printingshop of the Deaf; John Vigrestad, vice president, NAD; Erling Kjellid, father of a deaf boy; Odd Falkener Bertheussen, past superintendent of the school for the deaf in Trondheim; Ragnvald Hammer, Lutheran pastor to the deaf in Bergen;

Terje Basilier, M.D., a world renowned psychiatrist; Albert Breiteig, hearing, secretary-general of the NAD and disponent of the Printingshop of the Deaf; and last, but not least, Egil Tresselt, consultant, himself a handicapped but hearing person, and the man who is the main contact with our House of Representatives or The Storting.

The NAD of Norway was founded in the city of Trondheim on May 18, 1918. The founder and first president was a hearing teacher of the deaf, but credit also must be given to the following deaf persons as co-founders; Ragnar Ziener of Kristiania (now Oslo); Samson Hauge, Stavanger; Anders Rendedal, Bergen; and two hearing persons, M. Sivertsen of Harstad and Mrs. Inga Dahl of Trondheim.

The main project of our NAD as of today is to have some positions as consultants for the deaf established in various parts of Norway. The ultimate goal is to have about eight such positions filled with well-qualified deaf people or hearing children of deaf parents who have a thorough knowledge of the language of signs. Also planned is an adult education program for the deaf.

of signs interpreting programs on TV. Foreign programs are usually given with subtitles in a native language but local programs have no subtitles. In some countries (Denmark, England and Sweden) some TV programs are interpreted in the language of signs though not regularly. Recently the Swedish TV decided to provide manual interpretation for most of the programs during a special period and to make a survey of the deaf's selection of TV-programs during the period.

On the basis of the last year's results, the CISS has in tennis made the following ranking:

Men: 1) Siccardi, Italy; 2) Mamberto, Italy; 3) Wennecke, Denmark; 4) Corcoran, Great Britain; 5) Francois, Belgium, and Van Leer, Belgium.

Women: 1) Frederiksen (now 53 years old!), Denmark; 2) Baehr, Denmark; 3) Robinson, Belgium; 4) Jeanmot, France; 5) Frederiksen, Denmark.

Do we have American tennis players who can beat these players in Belgrade next year?

* * *

In a previous issue I mentioned that the Copenhagen Club for the Deaf was the oldest organization of the deaf in the world. This assumption seems erroneous since the **American Era** (April 1968) reported that the New England Gallaudet Association of the Deaf was officially organized in 1853—14 years before the Danish club was established. Its editor believes that this organization is the oldest

one of and for the deaf in active existence. What other organizations of or for the deaf can challenge this claim?

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California . . .

Officers of the California Association of the Deaf, along with chapter representatives, met at the San Francisco Club for an all-day session May 25 and were treated like visiting royalty by Bob Miller and his assistants who did everything but roll out the red carpet. Not only did they dish up a nice lunch during the noon-time break, but surprised us with a wonderfully prepared hot buffet supper at the close of the meeting. President Richard Babb was mighty pleased at the goodly crowd which showed up and each and every one of the board was present: Vice President Hal Ramger; Second Vice President Donald Nuernberger; Secretary, George Attletweed; Treasurer Gerald Burstein; and Directors Geraldine Fail, Flo Petek, Lil Skinner, Bob Miller, Einer Rosenkjar and Rev. Roger Pickering as well as CHAD President Lucy Sigman and Secretary Imogene Guire. Chapter representatives were also there in full force: Francis Roberts of East Bay, John Hibbard of Sacramento, Emily Tell of San Francisco, Sol Garson of San Diego, Frank Luna of Long Beach, Gloria Webster of Valley and Gerald Burstein represented Riverside. In case such does not appear remarkable to you folks out there, consider the long distance more than half of them had to travel! Such a turnout speaks well for the future of the CAD!

Amongst those we noted amongst the spectators, many of whom took an active part in the proceedings, were Mary Max Woodward, Marcella Skelton, Joanne and Dallas Hamblin, Lenny Meyer, Emil Ladner, Betsy Howson, Genevieve Sink, Ralph Jordan, Bert Lependorf, the Lester Naftalys and the Paul Senkbeils, Leo Jacobs, Julian Singleton, the Sheldon McArtors and the Arthur Jattas, Alvin Brother, Earl Norton, Francis Kuntze, the Arthur Doerferts, Vera Hibbard, James Ellerhorst and Billie Robb . . . to name just a very few.

Many thanks to the San Francisco people, and to Bob Miller especially, for making us feel so welcome . . . and special appreciation to those who so obligingly put us up over the weekend. Dot and Leo Jacobs gave Lil Skinner bed 'n board for the weekend but Dot says Lil and Leo talked so much that she was about the only one who got any rest. Lucy Sigman weekended with the Lester Naftalys while Frank Luna, Jerry Fail, and Don and Eleanor Nuernberger were guests of Hal and Cato Ramger.

Speaking of the Ramgers, Uncle Hal's Pancakes are the "mostest"! Late that

Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, a crowd showed up at Hal and Cato's beautiful new home (a mansion, really) in the Oakland hills . . . so Hal borrowed a huge griddle from Dot and Leo Jacobs and went to work with the flapjacks, doing a tasty job of it despite Jerry Fail's determined efforts to show him how it should be done! Cato brought out the maple syrup and the butter, thus serving up a pre-dawn breakfast for the bunch which included the Lester Naftalys, the Gerald Bursteins, Lucy Sigman, Lil Skinner, the Ramgers' French poodle and Theresa Burstein's pet Dachshund. Frank Luna and Tommy Gomez arrived just as the last pancake vanished . . . because they had stopped for steaks along the way . . . but we'll settle for a stack of Hal's flapjacks any old time!

Saul and Pat Lukacs of Long Beach have been staying mighty close to home of recent weeks. Reason: Baby Boy Jeffrey Max arrived May 27 much to the delight of 10-year-old brother Jay who has completely forgotten that he had previously expressed hopes it would be a baby sister. Jeffrey is a beautiful baby and husky as they come, weighing in at 8½ pounds.

We hadn't heard, but Iva DeMartini tells us that the Ed Jauregises (Joanne



HERKELRATH-WOLTERS—Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Herkelrath are now residing in Riverside, California, after their June 9 wedding and a honeymoon trip to San Francisco. The bride is the former Igrid Wolters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Wolters. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Herkelrath are parents of the bridegroom. The newlyweds both attended the California School for the Deaf at Riverside.

Kovach) of San Francisco are blissfully happy over the arrival of baby girl Jewel Caroline, and what a jewel, on May 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer T. York, (Evelyn Sherman) of Fowler and their seven-year-old granddaughter, Denise LaMotte, were burned to death in a fire which completely destroyed their home just before dawn of June 2. Elmer, 50, was found beneath a window of his bedroom while Evelyn, 48, was found in a rear bedroom with the child, all burned beyond recognition in the fire which also consumed the family car and a pickup truck. Denise was the daughter of Mary (York) and Robert LaMotte of Easton. In addition to Mary, survivors include another daughter, two sons, and Elmer's mother, Mrs. E. T. York, Sr. Elmer, the son of the late E. T. York, Sr., who served the Fowler area as constable for many years, graduated from the Berkeley School in 1935 and spent two years at Gallaudet. Elmer and Evelyn had been guests of honor at a reception on their 30th wedding anniversary just a few weeks before their death and had moved into the large stucco house only last November after the death of Elmer's father. Funeral services for the three were held in Fowler June 6.

Virgil Lee Grimes, Jr., son of Virgil and Ellen, was a member of Anaheim's Santiago High School graduating class June 14. A tall, handsome and intelligent lad of 18, we well remember the day he was born . . . right here in Long Beach. The Grimes family moved to Anaheim two-three years ago after buying a home there.

Henry and Elaine Winicki hardly look like a couple who have spent 25 years in double harness . . . they honestly do not appear old enough! But, 'tis true and the popular twosome threw a gala celebration the evening of June 8, inviting their many friends to join in commemorating their silver wedding anniversary at a reception held at the Unity Masonic Temple in Glendale. It was a lovely gathering and Henry and Elaine have changed very little since that long ago summer of 1943. May the coming years be just as happy and rest just as lightly upon them!

Another delightful gathering hereabouts was the lovely wedding reception in honor of newlyweds Gerald and Theresa Burstein given by Eleanor Nuernberger and her sister, Nazelie Elmassian, at Nazelie's home in Los Angeles the afternoon of June 9. A few days later, the happy pair were seen living it up amid the bright lights of Las Vegas at the NAD Convention. Happiness, my friends, is a honeymoon . . . and may all your years together be just one long honeymoon!

John and Susie McMenis, along with John and Jerry Fail, spent the first weekend of June helping Calvin and Kathy Tatum move into the two-bedroom house they recently bought in North Long Beach. At this writing, the Tatums are about settled in the new abode . . . the kitchen has been completely done over (and the



THESE GALLAUDET DANCERS performed before the B'nai B'rith Women's Triennial Convention at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 27. Keynote speakers at the convention were Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice President Humphrey. Left to right: Norene Yayasaki of Sacramento, Calif.; Nicole Ekle of Bellevue, Wash.; Janie Pearson of Norwich, Conn.; Franna Corley of Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Johnson; Linda Liardon, Austin, Tex.; Barbara Titus of Kinsman, Ohio; and Michiko Morimoto of Tokyo, Japan.

Tatums about done in) but everybody's happy as foxes in a chicken yard and there's gonna be a backyard barbecue over there some summer evening right soon, sez Calvin!

The Los Angeles home of Clarence and Dorothy Brush was lit up like an off-season Christmas tree the night of last May 25 when close friends of Iva DeMartini gathered to surprise her with a birthday party. However, Iva got wind of the gathering and her reaction was "You shouldn't a'done it, but bless your heart!" Unlike most "modern" femmes, Iva cheerfully admits a circa 1909 and still going strong. In addition to Clarence and Dorothy, party coordinators included Harold McAdam, Glen Orton, Don and Connie Sixbery, Truman Sickle and Iva's sister, Caroline Taylor. Once upon a time we told Caroline that we were only 16 and her snappy retort of "How many years ago?" stopped us dead in our tracks!

Ben Friedwald was in town a couple of weeks prior to the NAD convention, staying a few days with Tom W. Elliott in Baldwin Park, a few with Iva DeMartini in South Gate and a week with Cecil and Virginia Christensen in Bellflower. Ben left for Las Vegas June 14 so as to be on hand to help with registration, making a fast trip across the mesquite to Neonville in George Elliott's speedy Mustang.

Ted and Wendell Griffing came farther west following the NAD convention, to Granada Hills to visit son Barry and family. They expect to visit some of the local clubs, take in the Oklahoma Picnic

Aug. 4 and spend the rest of the time babysitting with the grandchildren which, Ted says, is a privilege reserved especially for doting grandparents.

We were pleased to make the acquaintance of Mrs. Elizabeth Carlos, secretary-interpreter, Philippine Association of the Deaf, during the NAD convention. Mrs. Carlos enjoyed the sights of Disneyland and Los Angeles Chinatown during the two days she spent in South Gate as guest of Iva DeMartini following the NAD convention. In 1967, Mrs. Carlos spent three weeks in Washington, D. C., as a participant in the national workshop on cued speech and attended the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf held in Hartford, Connecticut, later visiting the School for the Deaf in Riverside during which time she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Toivo Lindholm. Thus, Mrs. Carlos was already acquainted with many of the people she met while in Las Vegas.

The Southern California Mixed Bowlers Association held its fourth annual Tournament of Champions June 7-8 with the Long Beach League as hosts, at Red Fox Lanes in North Long Beach. The SCMB, organized in 1965 by George Forfar, Pat Christopher, Glen Horton, Janice Chisholm, Lenny Meyer, Abe Grossman and Harvey Welch, now comprises 11 leagues in the Los Angeles area and bids fair to add even more this coming season. Current officers are President George Forfar; Vice Presidents Lenny Meyer, Frank Webb, Ovaletta Cox; Secretary Clinton Fry; Treasurer Pat Christopher; and Trustee Janice Chisholm. Affiliated leagues include Downey, El Monte, Long Beach, Inter-City, Metropolitan, Valley, South Bay, Pilgrims, Orange County, Glendale and the Hebrew Association of the Deaf. The SCMB lists 400 or more bowlers in the Los Angeles area, probably the largest in any one locality, in addition to those who belong to the two leagues for men only and one other for women.

A breakdown on the June 7-8 tournament, as supplied by Mr. Forfar:

MIXED TEAM CHAMPIONS: Pilgrims (2722) Roosevelt Shepherd, Melba Deselle, Lance Blissing, Dot Attwell and Charles Nero. Second place went to Inter-City (2702) and Glendale (2686).

MEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONS: Long Beach (2838) John Fail, Bill Cozad, Calvin Tatum, Ben Mendoza and Clyde Browning. Second place went to El Monte (2822) and third place to Downey (2730).

WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONS: Downey (2775) Iola Luczak, Judy DeSalvio, Joan Morado, Kay Oshiro and Dot Richmond. Second place, Orange County (2696) and third place, El Monte (2672).

MIXED DOUBLES: Judy Huhn and Vic Marsala (1193); **MEN'S DOUBLES:** (still not official); **WOMEN'S DOUBLES:** Lil Skinner and Yvette Mohr (1156).

ALL EVENTS (9 games): George Forfar (1737) and Madonna Lucas (1765).

Winning individual trophies in the handicap division were:

WOMEN'S HIGH GAME: Judy Dee Huhn 227 (195).

MEN'S HIGH GAME: Joe Lerman 284 (244).

WOMEN'S HIGH SERIES: Madonna Lucas 652 (482).

MEN'S HIGH SERIES: (still not official).

Winning individual trophies in the scratch division were:

WOMEN'S HIGH GAME: Judy Pigott 236.

MEN'S HIGH GAME: (still not official).

WOMEN'S HIGH SERIES: Judy Pigott 536.

MEN'S HIGH SERIES: Bill Cozad 596.

The five-foot Perpetual Trophy went to the Pilgrim's League who will host the 1969 Tournament of Champions and it is interesting to note that, from such a small beginning in 1965, the SCMB counted 281 entries June 7-8. Red Fox Lanes was jammed with spectators during the two-day tournament and around 300 attended the awards presentation and entertainment program at the Long Beach Club on Saturday evening. Pretty Sandra Robertson of Inter-City (she also bowls for the Long Beach League) was crowned queen of the tournament and trophies for the best skit went to Inter-City with Janice Chisholm and Roosevelt Shepherd as best actress and best actor, respectively.

Glen Horton, president of the Long Beach BeachComber's League served as chairman of the entertainment committee assisted by Frank Luna, Marcella Skelton, Jerry Fail, Pat Luna, Clyde Browning, Connie Sixbery, Richard Downing, Virginia Horton, and Virgil and Ellen Grimes.

Meanwhile, the BeachComber's have

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been going full blast all summer with a special Blue Chip Stamp League composed of 40 bowlers and sanctioned by Brunswick. The league, only one of its kind locally, is directed by Albert Schmidt, Glen Horton and Jerry Fail and ends August 7. Their ABC sanctioned league begins to roll again August 21 at Red Fox Lanes each Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. Anything to keep the kibitzers happy!

Connecticut . . .

50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY—Mr. and Mrs. Berger Brunzell of Hartford celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on June 15. On Sunday afternoon, June 23, many of their friends from around Connecticut and the western part of Massachusetts gathered at the American School for the Deaf in West Hartford for a party in their honor. Mr. Berger is a graduate of the Rhode Island School. A member of the Springfield (Mass.) NFSD Division 67, he will help the division celebrate its 50th anniversary in October. Mrs. Brunzell is a graduate of the American School (Old Hartford). Both were residents of Springfield for many years until moving to Hartford in the late 1950's.

LUTHERAN DAY RETREAT—Announcement has been made by the Lutheran Church of the Deaf that the annual New England Lutheran Lay Retreat will be held at the Faith Lutheran Church in Groton, Connecticut, the weekend of September 27-29. Rev. Earl J. Thaler, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Deaf, West Hartford, and Rev. Robert Blakely, pastor of the Lutheran Deaf group in eastern Massachusetts, will be in charge. Rev. Blakely, a former commander in the U.S. Navy has made arrangements for a tour of the submarine base in Groton and New London. Rev. Blakely was stationed at the New London Navy Base before his retirement.

EAST HARTFORD DEAF POPULATION UP—The population of adult deaf living in East Hartford is increasing. In



SENIOR CITIZEN'S BIRTHDAY PARTY—Seven residents of the Federal Housing Project on Elm Village Drive, East Hartford, Connecticut, who celebrated their birthday during May were tendered a birthday party on Saturday evening, May 25. In the above photo second from left is John J. McMahon (dark glasses). Next to him on his left is Mrs. Hatlie McMahon who helped her husband cut the cake. McMahon in April underwent an operation for removal of cataracts in both eyes. The McMahons are the first adult deaf to be residents in a Federal Housing Project in Connecticut.

the early 1920's and up to the 1940's there were between 10 and 15 deaf adults living in that town. A recent check shows between 45 and 50 deaf residents. In the early years East Hartford was third with West Hartford second but now is in third with Hartford in the lead among the greater Hartford group. Look for East Hartford to go into first place in a few years.

38 GRADUATED FROM ASD—A class of 38 students graduated from the American School for the Deaf, West Hartford, on June 14. Fourteen members of the class have passed the Gallaudet College entrance examinations. (This may be a record for ASD.) Two will enter the second-year (freshman) class. Commencement exercises were held in the new Muriel and Ferrari Ward Memorial Center, which is the new pool and gym complex.

FROM THE NOTEBOOK—About 30 adult deaf from Connecticut attended the 150th anniversary celebration of the founding of the New York's Fanwood School on May 25 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Russel Ryan of Hartford were tendered a surprise 25th wedding anniversary party by their many friends on June 9 . . . Mrs. Dorothy Leonard and Mrs. Madline Keating, both members of the Waterbury Aux-Fraternities are believed to be the only Aux-Fraternities to hold the NFSD 25th degree in Connecticut . . . The annual two-week summer camp program of the Lutheran Church of the Deaf, West Hartford, was held July 27-August 9 at Jaffret Center, New Hampshire . . . Belated congratulations to the following: Roger Albert and Joyce Simonutte on their recent marriage and to Caroline Becker and John Maguire III on their engagement.

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Chicagoland . . .

Here are some news from Chicagoland, the first in about two years, from a new reporter who will appreciate any news our readers may wish to send to him: Gordon M. Rice, 7331 North Honore Street, Chicago, Illinois 60626.

Marvin B. Loeb, vice president of Chicagoland Lipreaders wed Dianna Wall in Dallas, Texas, on April 6. After a honeymoon in Miami Beach, the newlyweds are now living on Chicago's north side. Diane, incidentally, has become one of C-L's newest members.

A marriage soon to take place is that of Donna Lyons and Harry Tarkin who recently announced their engagement. Donna and Harry met at Chicagoland Lipreaders, which certainly indicates that the club played Cupid to these two very active and popular members.

A play for deaf children, "What's New?", was shown during April at Bell School (day school for the deaf) at North-eastern Illinois State College and at the Church of the Atonement. The play depicts the activities of a group of children who make friends with unusual persons while gathering news for their club newspaper and the actors were from all classes. Author of the play was Dr. Jackson Davis of the Institute for the Study of Exceptional Children and Adults at DePaul University, who is experimenting in plays and dance classes for the deaf children. His nine-year old son, Dylan, is deaf and attends Bell School.

Chicagoans lost a long-time companion in the death of Joseph Miller on March 23. After a lengthy illness, Joe, a 50-year member of Chicago NFSD Division No. 1, passed away peacefully in his sleep at the age of 80 years at the home of his

daughter, Jeanette Fitzpatrick. He is also survived by another daughter, Beatrice Davis, wife of John B. Davis, president of the Illinois Association of the Deaf, and four grandchildren. In lieu of flowers, the family requested that living memorials be made to Our Savior Lutheran Church of the Deaf of which Joe was a long-time devoted member and to the Illinois Home for the Aged Deaf, for which he worked hard to raise funds a long time ago.

Mrs. Evelyn Zola of Milwaukee is enjoying her new job as a teacher's aide at the St. John's School for the Deaf in Milwaukee.

Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Friedman, was one of the 14,000 National Merit Scholarship finalists. Only 2,000 were picked as the eventual winners.

C-L Newsletter Co-editor Chet Geier was one of five panelists taking part in a discussion conducted under the auspices of the Greater Chicago Association of Parents of Deaf Children at Austin Westminster Presbyterian Church recently. Some 50 parents heard the panelists discuss how their efforts to overcome the problems of deafness might be of help to the deaf children now facing similar problems.

At a performance by the National Theatre of the Deaf at the University of Chicago's Mandel Hall, Mrs. Gertrude Lewis states that she enjoyed watching two of her old neighbors, Bernard Bragg and Violet Armstrong, perform on stage. They later had a lively reunion backstage.

Nebraska . . .

The deaf of Lincoln were presented an extraordinary problem some time ago when a rehabilitation counselor asked if any deaf family would provide a home for Betty Fowler, a patient at the Lincoln State Hospital and a former student of NSD. The counselor said that Betty could be released if someone would provide her a normal home environment. After making an adjustment to the home, a job was to be provided for her and Betty would become a self-supporting citizen. Finding a home for Betty was complicated by the fact that she was colored and that there are no deaf colored families in Lincoln. The odds of fulfilling such an assignment were not very bright, but a remarkable coincidence saved the day. A hearing couple, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Hillman, have agreed to take Betty into their home. Mrs. Hillman has been one of Eleanor Propp's language of signs students and has known Betty, who grew up in the same neighborhood, for many years.

Mrs. Louis Palermo was a Lincoln visitor during May and informed us that Louis now has a "sit" with the Chicago Sun-Times. Now that he is working a regular shift he is able to come home every other week when he has two consecutive days off. Mrs. Palermo's son, Elmer, is in the Navy and stationed at Vallejo, California.

Eugene Hilton has started his training

at the Lincoln Barber College and hopes to obtain his barbering license in February 1969.

George Propp went to Denver May 13-14. The purpose of the trip was to speak at a banquet at a meeting of people involved in the education of the handicapped. George found time to spend a couple of hours with Mary and Loren Elstad. The trip brought a fringe benefit to Eleanor. When she took George to the airport, she recognized John Glenn and his wife at the terminal. She got an autograph, a handshake and a big smile from the famed astronaut, and he introduced Elly to his wife.

Nebraska had its largest delegation ever to attend a national convention of any kind at the 1968 NAD convention in Las Vegas. A group of ten from Lincoln, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Berton Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindberg, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Badman, Mr. and Mrs. George Propp, Mrs. Emma Mappes and Ray Anderson and about four from Omaha attended. All of the Nebraska delegation took the airlines.

Rodney Clement, who is taking linotype training at Charles City, Iowa, had the scare of his life when a tornado struck the house of his sister where he was staying. Rodney escaped injury by seeking refuge inside a closet.

Ray Carter, president of the Puget Sound Association of the Deaf, recently put out a newsletter with some interesting information. The Seattle Community College has been invited to develop a regional junior college for the deaf. It will be an accredited junior college with degrees, and Ray has been asked to serve on the advisory board.

Thomas Weverka started working for the State Division of Vocational Education in the State Capitol building in March. He has charge of handling all incoming and outgoing mail and is in charge of the stockroom inventory.

The Galen Philipsses celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary in the basement hall of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church with an open house on June 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Cuscaden have moved from their long-time residence at 3202 Webster Street in Omaha because the Omaha School Board bought that block as an extension to the Omaha Technical High School property. The Cuscaden

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ens have bought a new home in Benson and now live at 5606 Pratt Street, Omaha, 58104.

C. A. Peters, 68, of Henderson, Nebraska, was killed in a car-truck accident in April. He was the uncle of Ruth Ann Peters, Joyce Peters, Vernelle Peters and Lowell Peters, all deaf students or graduates of NSD.

On May 2, the Omaha World Herald ran a picture of Beverly Steskal with a war hero, Sp. 5 Harry Hyde, who was in Norfolk for the second annual Norfolk Loyalty Day to lead the crowd in the oath of allegiance. Nothing was said of Beverly so we assume that the photographer just wanted a pretty girl to make it a better picture. Beverly will marry James DeVaney of Omaha in the not too distant future.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Kolander (nee Bonnie Wheeler) now of Washington, D.C., announced the birth of a baby girl on March 22. Ray taught at NSD for a few years and now teaches at Gallaudet College.

Another recent birth was a baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Siders (nee Bonnie Luedtke) on April 2. They live in Omaha.

Congratulations to Kathy Doering and Alan Dreezen who have successfully passed the entrance exams at NSD to Gallaudet College. Roy Oterman, son of Harry and Frieda Oterman of New Kensington, Pennsylvania, has passed the Gallaudet College exams but hopes to be able to attend the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester, New York.

George Propp, Berton Leavitt and Mrs. Emma Mappes of Lincoln were among the group of interested persons who attempted to dissuade the Omaha Public School Board through the superintendent from establishing a day school for the deaf in Omaha recently. The parents of children who have been attending the Omaha Hearing Society School for pre-school deaf children have succeeded in convincing the Omaha Schools that detected children from this pre-school can be integrated in a hearing school with the help of a separate class. While we can sympathize with the cause of parents who do not want to send their children to a residential school 50 miles from home, we can see no logic in establishing a day school in Omaha in competition with the Nebraska School for the Deaf. Other persons attending the conference, which had little effect on the decisions of the Omaha School Board, were Scott Cuscaden, Jack Gannon, Virginia Thompson and several relatives of children attending NSD.

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Joe Myklebust of Council Bluffs will try his hand at teaching at the NSD next fall, taking the place of Jack Gannon as instructor of printing.

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Olsen, instructors at the Indiana School for the Deaf, were in Omaha as the guests of Larry Forestal, Mrs. Olsen's brother, during the Memorial Day weekend. Gary was the main speaker for the organizational meeting of the Junior National Association of the Deaf chapter at NSD.

Stacia Cody of Tacoma, Washington, has been spending some time in Manteca, California, with her son Ed and family while her future apartment is being made ready for her. Sometime in July she will move to 5234 South Warner Street, Apt. B, Tacoma. She attended the California Association of the Deaf picnic at Stockton, and met former Nebraskans Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hitschew.

Albert Kalina, son of Joe and Edna Kalina, is now stationed at Fort Stewart, Georgia. He expects to get out of the Army for good in September.

A 25th wedding anniversary celebration was arranged for Harry and Frieda Otterman of New Kensington, Pennsylvania, on June 30 at the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Omaha.

Bruce Smith, Sherman Brooks and Robert Woody of Fort Collins and Conrad Urbach of Loveland had been going to the Colorado State University Campus in Fort Collins to help conduct classes in the language of signs and fingerspelling for about 45 college students during April and May. Dr. Richard Good of the Therapy and Hearing Center Program at CSU selected them to help him. Bruce and Conrad are former Nebraskans. Sherman and Robert are Coloradans with Sherman, a hearing man with deaf parents, being a good interpreter.

New York . . .

A June 4 party arranged by Shirley and Ira Lerner for Carl and Sylvia Bravin's 25th wedding anniversary turned out to be a success. It was held at the home of Sylvia's sister. About 30 friends and relatives were invited. A gift from the immediate family of the Bravins for their anniversary was a trip to Bermuda, Florida or Puerto Rico.

Irene and David Leigh and Peggy and Albert Hlibok went to California in June for the ODAS convention and a relative's wedding respectively.

On June 12, a reception at the New York Society for the Deaf was given for participants at the International Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation and Family Counseling. Prior to the serving of refreshments financed by the HAD and Sisterhood, the staff of the NYSD explained its services to the deaf community. Deaf participants at the seminar were Drago Vukotic of Yugoslavia, who is chairman of the World Games in 1969, Chaim Apter of Israel and Marshall Wick of Canada. Chaim Apter was a former schoolmate

of Ruth Stern, much to her surprise, in Germany before World War II.

Another anniversary party was celebrated out in Elmsford. Bob and Donna Davila, thinking that the celebration was actually for the John Clearys who are moving to Pittsburgh, were really surprised to find that it was for their 15th wedding anniversary. The dinner, held at the Holiday Inn in Westchester on June 14, was arranged by Taras Denis. About 50 guests helped the happy couple with their celebration. After dinner the guests were entertained at the Denis home.

Fred Lerner, son of Ira and Shirley Lerner, was recently discharged from the army after two years' service. He is now attending Columbia University.

Eva Wiener and Louis Omansky, who are to be married this summer, will make their home in Baltimore.

Almost for four weeks in May, Elaine and George Geltzer vacationed in Miami Beach, including three days in the Bahamas. They had a great time boating, swimming and sightseeing. In the Bahamas, the couple enjoyed the night club entertainment.

On May 26, a fund-raising luncheon sponsored by the Parents Teachers Association of the Lexington School for the Deaf was held at the Dante Caterers in Jackson Heights, Queens. Highlights of the affair were the presentations of identification bracelets to the graduates of the Lexington School by the PTA and a little fashion show modeled by the mothers and teachers. The Lexington Alumni Association made a generous donation of \$5,000 to the school's building fund.

Dr. Clarence O'Connor, former superintendent of the school, and Mrs. O'Connor were among the guests of honor at the luncheon. They are obviously enjoying their retirement very much. Following the luncheon, the guests went on a tour of the new Lexington School.

Albert Hlibok recently obtained a professional engineering license which gives

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Denis Friedman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedman, was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, on June 7. On August 16 Denis will wed his Linda from Albany.

Lee Brody recently underwent successful surgery for a slipped disc at the Medical Center.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Fischer, faithful HAD members, were absent from the June 9 meeting due to the wedding of Leslie Solomon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Solomon.

"The deaf can be hypnotized" was the statement made by James Casey, a hard of hearing hypno-technician, and retired Army Lt. Col. Ziglinski, a collaborator, of Washington, D.C., on June 8. Before an audience of 100 they contradicted the belief that the deaf could not be hypnotized at the McBurney "Y" in New York City. A program sponsored by the New York City Civic Association of the Deaf chairmanned by Richard Myers and a committee of members of the NYCGAD Board (Jim Stern, Sam Lewis, Lilly Berke, Philip Leeds and Cosmo Caragliano), demonstrated that hypnosis was made possible. Dorothy Pakula, in a trance, went through the motions of knitting for about fifteen minutes. Jeffrey Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lewis, was told that he could not take apart his clenched hands and could not. He was also unable to move his feet. Rosemary Nikolaus, Alice Soll and Dolly Harvey were put to sleep. Alice Altmeyer, who is a heavy smoker, asked that she form a dislike for smoking.

Preceding the main attraction inspiring talks were given by Allen Sussman, Albert Berke and Max Friedman about work at the New York University Center for Deafness Research and its need for deaf volunteers; "Deaf Power," with the deaf demanding their rights in every way; and about the New York State Commission for the Deaf. Jeffrey Lewis and Ronald Stern gave a dialogue about the Junior NAD.

Aaron Hurwit was surprised to receive a plaque from the NYCCAD for his years of dedicated devotion and tireless services to the deaf. Candy and punch were sold by Susan Stern in the behalf of the Jr. NAD group.

One of the wonderful things that ever happened to us, the deaf, is the existence of the captioned films. Three cheers to the pioneers of the Captioned Films wherever they are!

HELP WANTED! New York news items should be sent to Nellie Myers, 425 West 205th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10034.

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Videotape Recording Proves Worth At University Of South Dakota Clinic

By SYLVESTER CLIFFORD, Ph.D.

Director, Speech and Hearing Center, University of South Dakota

Videotape recording, fast becoming a familiar sight in education and rehabilitation, is proving valuable in therapy at the University of South Dakota's Speech and Hearing Center. For two years, the center has used a closed-circuit television system which allows monitoring within the director's office at the center and monitoring in a classroom at another location on campus. This makes possible observation by parents or large groups and provides for commentary during observation. Videotape recording has been found to be of use in unusual cases. A tape library of such cases has been started and will be expanded greatly if funds are available.

Several speech and hearing clinics around the country are making use of video tape, but it is believed the University of South Dakota is one of the first to make extensive use of it. Although there has not been time enough to form concrete conclusions as to the lasting value of videotape recording in speech and therapy, some observations are warranted.

Patients who later view videotape replays of themselves seem to get a great deal of stimulation from the viewing and are often able (especially in the case of aphasics) to notice behavior missed when watching the playback immediately after a recording session. The greatest benefits have been for recording diagnostic sessions, and for reviewing cases on tape and then pointing out suggested changes to therapists. The greatest drawback has been in keeping equipment in operating condition.

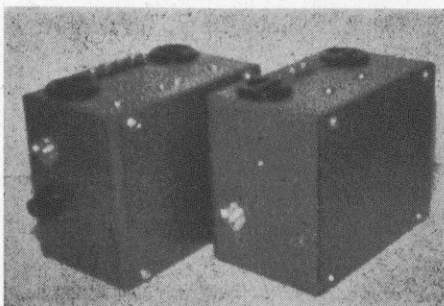
The "instant replay" familiar to viewers of television sportscasts also is useful in lipreading cases to point out ticks and facial grimaces to stutterers and laryngectomees, and it has proved surprisingly motivating and beneficial in working with adult aphasics. Children with articulation problems are occasionally recorded on video tape. The technique appears to interest the children, but in our opinion a mirror is as effective and less distracting.

Last summer an Ampex VR-6000 portable videotape recorder was purchased for the clinic. The recorder and Ampex television camera permit recording at any location where power sources are available. Although the one-inch-wide tape used by the VR-6000 cannot be transferred to broadcast recorders using two-inch tape, the portable recorder is very flexible, and it allows improvement of techniques and broadens usage of videotape recording. The recorder is easy to operate and certainly has proved its worth.

The camera installed with the original TV equipment at South Dakota utilizes a zoom lens and cover and a remote pan and tilt unit control panel. Such a setup allows more flexibility in the taping of therapists and subjects while therapy is being conducted. Viewing of tapes takes place either in the director's room for a small, select group in the case of diagnosis or special demonstration, or in the classroom where demonstrations may be viewed by large numbers of students for their required observations at a lower level of training.

A large pane of window glass shields the camera somewhat from the therapy room and provides sound dampening so that camera noise will not disturb patients or therapists. Window glass creates fewer shadows and reflections than would one-way glass and shows the patients that nothing is being hidden. A television monitor is in the camera room, facing the window, so that therapists and patients may observe it when desirable. Sound is reproduced on a separate wire and piped into the director's office, where it is hooked into another line carrying it to the outside classroom.

As time passes, the South Dakota clinic expects to make more use of videotape recording. Currently planned are research projects that may well broaden the value of television in speech and hearing therapy. These controlled studies should provide important insight into the problems faced and add to the library it is hoped will serve as an important source of video reference material.



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Tennessee Captures Mythical National Track Championship

**Wallace Hughes Wins East Tennessee Decathlon Title With Big Margin and Takes Third in State Finals
Glenna Stephens of Sacramento, California, Shatters American Deaf Women Track Record in the 880-Yard Run with a Fine Time of 2:25.4**

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

10625 Eastborne Avenue #1—W. Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

Tennessee School for the Deaf, propelled by all-around trackster Wallace Hughes, scored 88¾ points to win the national mythical deaf prep track and field championship. It was its first national crown in 26 tries.

Washington, with 52½ points, took second place and Texas had 42¾ for third place. Arizona and Georgia were fourth and fifth with 30¾ and 29¼ points, respectively.

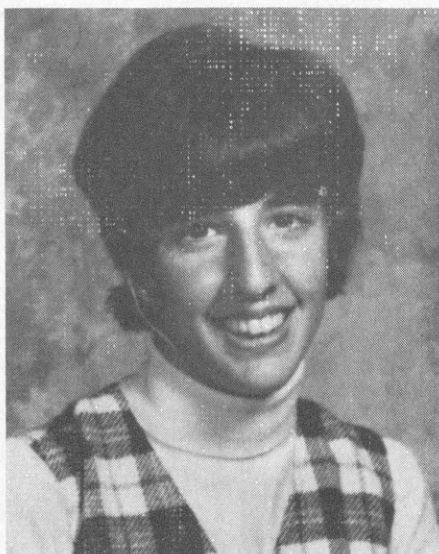
Bunched behind the front runners were: Kentucky 22, St. Mary's (Buffalo) 21¾, North Carolina 21 5/12, North Dakota 18, Oregon 16, Florida 16, Colorado 15, Riverside 14¾, Indiana 14, Berkeley 13½, Western Pennsylvania 12¾, Kansas 12, American 11½, Louisiana 11½, South Dakota 9, Iowa 8, New York (Fanwood) 8, New Mexico 8, Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 6, South Carolina 6, Michigan 5¾, Missouri 4¾, Pennsylvania (Mt. Airy) 1½, and Oklahoma 1.

Wallace Hughes displayed his many athletic talents when he won the East Tennessee Regional High School Decathlon and scored 8,123 points. This was 674 points more than Bobby Dukes of Knoxville South High School who scored 7449 for the runnerup spot.

In a 25-man field, the versatile TSD Viking was timed at 15.7 in the 120-yard high hurdles for 895 points, threw the discus 140 feet, 2 inches for 1,000, triple jumped 40 feet, 7½ inches for 838 and pole vaulted 10 feet, 8 inches for 824 in the second day of competition which lasted eight hours and 10 minutes. His poorest effort came in the mile run in 5:58 for 320 points.

Hughes built up a 378-point margin with a steady first-day performance, when he scored 4,246 points in the first five events of the 10-event, two-day program. The Viking star—basketball player, track standout for three seasons and one of the state's top high school football players last year—scored the maximum 1,000 points in the 12-pound shot put (46¼), went over 800 points in the 100-yard dash (10.5 for 825 points), long jump at 19-8½ for 846, high jump at 5-5 for 800, and led the field with a 53-second clocking in the 440-yard dash for another 775 points.

In this decathlon meet, Hughes broke five TSD records in the 440, 120 HH, discus, triple jump and pole vault. And during the '68 track campaign he shattered six TSD marks, tied one and



This is GLENNA STEPHENS of Carmichael, California, who is the USA's best hope for the 800-meter run at the Yugo 69 Games. She recently shattered an American Deaf Women's record in the 880-yard run . . . 2:25.4. She is only 13 years old, is 5 feet, 7 inches tall and weighs 101 pounds.

helped break the 880-yard relay when he anchored the foursome in 1:34.6.

Hughes then competed in the State Decathlon finals in Nashville in June and took THIRD place.

The Tennessee senior is a WHIZ in almost everything . . . 10 flat in 100, 22.7 in 220, 53.0 in 440, 15.7 in 120 HH, 49-7 in 12-pound shot put, 146¼ in high school discus, 5-10 in high jump, 20-3 in long jump, 10-8 in pole vault and 40-7½ in triple jump. He worked out only once in the pole vault and the triple jump, so we must say that with practice he could do much better. Where can you find another boy like him? He must be a tremendous athlete. **Wallace Hughes gets our vote as the 1968 Deaf Prep Trackster of the Year.**

It may interest you to know that a Decathlon event has been added to the track and field for the World Games for the Deaf at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1969, but this time only five events . . . 200-

meter dash, 1,500-meter run, long jump, college discus and javelin. Wallace Hughes, by the way, is now working out in these five events so as to be ready for the first National World Games for the Deaf Tryout Meet at Berkeley, August 9-10, 1968.

Willie Poplar was another TSD Viking star. He had his best 12-pound shot put mark 51-10½ and took third place in the State all-classes finals.

* * *

When you have only 36 boys in the entire high school, you hardly think in terms of track championships—except at St. Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo. And at St. Mary's, nothing surprises us any more.

In the past, St. Mary's has produced some fine individual track and field stars (especially Thomas Ripic who won the gold medal in discus at the 1961 Helsinki WGD and Kevin Kelley who still holds the American Deaf record in the 1,500 meter run, 4:05.0), but never could generate enough team depth to win the league championship. This past spring track coach Lou Pennella found the answer.

He simply enlisted the entire available male student body—29 team members—and climaxed an unbeaten season by winning the Smith Division title of the Msgr. Marin Catholic High School League. Needless to say, St. Mary's didn't field a baseball team this year. There wasn't anyone left to play.

A lot of boys did double duty to bring St. Mary's its first track title in history. That fine sophomore, **Carl Cerniglia**, even did triple duty. He finished unbeaten in seven league meets in the 100, 220 and the 880-yard relay. Big and strong, Cerniglia has done 10.1 in the 100 but is capable of breaking 10.0 before he completes his career at St. Mary's.

The Berrian brothers, senior Dennis and sophomore Pat, also did yeoman work. **Pat** improved tremendously in the long jump—almost two feet over last year—to win every meet. He leaped 21 feet 11½ inches to tie for the best mark in Western New York this season and ran in the 380-yard relay which set a school record of one minute 35 seconds against Mindszenty Catholic High School of Dunkirk. **And Pat leaped over 21 feet several times, in all 12 meets.**

Coach Pennella attributed Pat's improvement to a weight-lifting program

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HEART OF BELGRADE—This street scene will greet tourists who will attend the XIth World Games of the Deaf, scheduled for Belgrade, Yugoslavia, August 9-16, 1969.

instituted by Lee Murphy, another member of St. Mary's physical education staff and basketball coach. "He built up explosive power in diligent training with squat jumps," Pennella explained. Squat jumps entail leaping as high as one can with so many pounds of weight on the back. It has developed many a national and international track star.

Dennis was the high jumper and holds the school record of 5 feet, 9 inches. But he also was the leadoff runner in the 880-yard relay and was in front in every race except one when he handed off the baton to the second man, Steve Krantz.

The only time Dennis wasn't in front was against Bishop Gibbons High of North Tonawanda and that time he dropped the baton. Still, it provided Coach Pennella with the "greatest thrill of my career." Picking up the rolling baton and a good 40-50 yards behind the streaking Gibbons leadoff man, Dennis gave pursuit. Slowly he regained the yardage, was trailing by 30 when Krantz took over. The St. Mary's relay runners poured out their hearts and in anchor, Cerniglia made up the final 15 yards to nip Gibbons at the tape. (Dennis is entering Gallaudet College this fall.)

Vince Wantuck, another senior, was unbeaten in the 880-yard run. His best time was 2 minutes, 11 seconds. In the two-mile, Bob Aldi performed consistently, breaking the school record with a 10 minute, 40 second timing this year. "Our improvement in the longer races was the real reason we won the league championship," Pennella said. "The credit must go to Frank Podsiadlo, our head coach of cross country, who worked long hours with Wantuck, Aldi and Ray Carroll, our

sophomore miler, who should break five minutes next year."

A good freshman prospect, Dean Dunlavey, ran well in the 440, hitting 55 seconds consistently while sophomore Chuck Fusco came through in several key matches in the discus and shot put.

Overall St. Mary's record was 11 victories and one loss. In a triangular meet with DeVeau Military Academy of Niagara Falls and Park School, Pennella's boys finished second by four points to DeVeau. There was a good reason. St. Mary's had no entries in the hurdles and pole vault, two events not included in the Msgr. Martin track and field competition.

A deaf boy with the ability to run a 10.1 century in his high school sophomore year merits a good deal of praise. Carl Cerniglia is such a lad at 6-2 and 180 pounds and only 16 years old.

Keeping track of deaf tracksters: This year's Washington Terrier track team topped the season off with a win at the Class A-B state meet. This feat is something that has never happened at WSD. The four boys that won the event also tied the National Deaf Prep Mile Relay mark with a 3:31.0 time at the Sub-District Meet. . . . Idaho has a girls track team for the first time, and it shows promise in the future . . . Arizona was the surprise team this year and took runnerup honors in the State Class C meet. Its 880-yard relay team took first place with a fine time of 1:34.2, and James Pollard and Kit Carson won first place in the 220 and 440 respectively . . . Maine captured the New England Deaf Prep track and field championship for the second year in a row . . . Seven schools took part in the annual Maryland School for the Deaf Invitational meet and Western Pennsylvania won first place. . . . Robert McMahon is still undefeated in the 880-yard run for the second year in a row, and repeated as State Class C champion, when he brought in a first in a time of 2:02, breaking the old state meet record of 2:06.4. He is only a sophomore. . . .

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Don Sutton of Colorado, last year's State Class A mile champ, won the newly-instituted two-mile run with a time of 10:39.3 in the State Class A finals, which is a record.

Elsewhere are results of the 26th Mythical National Deaf Prep Trackfest.

And speaking of women's track and field, more and more schools for the deaf are forming girls track and field squads. For this very reason from now on we are conducting mythical National Deaf Prep Girls Track and Field championship. The Riverside school won the first annual meet with 37 points. Texas had 27. Washington was third with 10, followed by Oregon 6, Sacramento 5, Rhode Island 3, and North Dakota 1.

Glenna Stephens of Carmichael, California, who attends Starr King Elementary School in Sacramento, a day school for the deaf, is 13 years of age and competes in a girl's AAU club which her dad has managed for the last seven years. Glenna recently placed second in the Northern California National Championships in the 880-yard run with the excellent time of 2:25.4 which is a new American Deaf record. Glenna's father, Will Stephens, was coach of the USA Women's Track and Field Team in 1966 for the AAU and is a teacher and track coach at Encina High School in Sacramento.

* * *

Gallaudet College, led by seniors Glenn Anderson and Steve Baldwin, placed fifth out of twelve colleges entered in the Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference Championships at Mt. Saint Mary's College.

Top tracksters at Gallaudet College: 100, Emory Marsh, 10.2; 220, Ken Pedersen, 23.1; 440, Ken Pedersen, 50.7, and Harold Foster, 50.9; 880, Steve Baldwin, 1:59.3, and Ken Pedersen, 2:00.2; one-mile, Steve Baldwin, 4:25.0; two-mile, Steve Baldwin, 9:50.8, and Ralph Gibbins, 9:54.2; 120 college high hurdles, Harold Foster, 16.1, and Larry Vollmar, 16.4; 440 intermediate hurdles, Larry Vollmar, 58.6; long jump, Glenn Anderson, 21-11½; triple jump, Glenn Anderson, 43-11¾; high jump, Harold Foster, 6-2¾; pole vault, Joe Michiline, 12-6; college discus, Tom Henes, 124-6; 16-pound shot put, Monte Hoover, 43-9¾; 440 relay (Pedersen, Foster, Marsh and John Dyreson), 44.6; 880 relay (Pedersen, Foster, Charles Eaglin and Dyreson), 1:31.5; mile relay (Pedersen 51.1, Foster 49.7, Dyreson 52.2 and Eaglin 52.3), 3:25.3; two-mile relay (Pedersen 1:58.9, Dyreson 2:04.1, Stan Mals 1:59.6 and Baldwin 1:59.2), 8.01.6.

* * *

From THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, July 6, 1968:

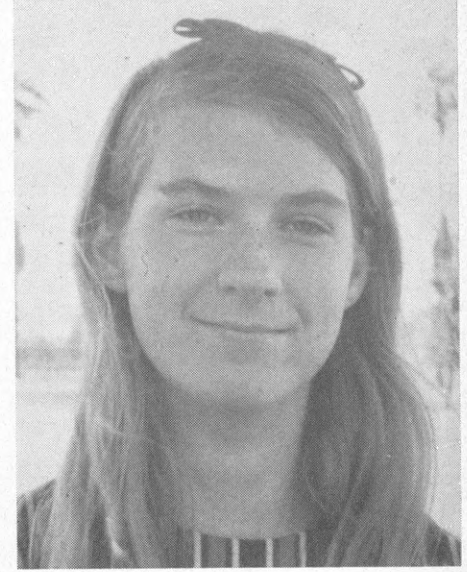
"Ralph Boston has been working little

THE DEAF AMERICAN — 31

Join the Tour

YUGO 69 — AAAD

Herb Schreiber, Tour Director
9717 Crenshaw Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif. 90305



These outstanding track stars of the California School for the Deaf at Riverside are USA hopefuls for the Belgrade Games. They were among the best in the world last year, and will participate in the Berkeley Classic this summer for a chance to make the USA Yugo 69 Games. Left to right: MELINDA MOORE, ELLEN THEILMAN and HEIDI ZIMMER.

himself the last few weeks, but has devoted an hour or so each day to 16-year-old Anthony Hodges, who wants to make the United States Deaf Olympic team. The Deaf Olympics will be in 1969 in Yugoslavia. Tryouts will be in Berkeley, California, next month.

"Anthony, a junior at the Tennessee School for the Deaf in Knoxville, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hodges, of Nashville. He has jumped 20 feet, 8 inches.

"He needs to get more lift," said Boston. "But at 16, he's got lots of sheer power if he can learn to harness it. I said that about another guy, too.

"I said that about Bob Beamon and guess what? He's beaten me every time we've jumped this year and he's only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch away from my world record."

Mrs. Moore Heads VAD

At its July 4-7 convention, the Virginia Association of the Deaf elected Mrs. Vera Moore president. Other officers: Gordon Landers, vice president; Mrs. Elizabeth Harper, secretary; Sandy Duncan, treasurer.

Plan Now to Attend the 3rd Annual
SNAD Bowling Tournament
Las Vegas, Nevada,
November 30, 1968

For information, write to Keith MacLeod, Chairman, Box 63, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.

Join the Tour
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Herb Schreiber, Tour Director
9717 Crenshaw Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif. 90305

Results Of 26th Mythical National Deaf Prep Trackfest

100-Yard Dash

Wallace Hughes (Tenn.), 10.0; Melvin Easley (Tex.), 10.0; Carl Cerniglia (St. Mary's), 10.1; Ferando Zaldivar (River.), 10.1; Sammie Smith (Fla.), 10.1; Richard Bowman (N.C.), 10.2; James Pollard (Ariz.), 10.2; Billy Hill (Tex.), 10.2

220-Yard Dash

Wallace Hughes (Tenn.), 22.7; Bruce Cassidy (New Mex.), 22.8; Anthony Hodges (Tenn.), 22.9; Sammy Hargis (Tenn.), 22.9; Carl Cerniglia (St. Mary's), 22.9; Frank Robinson (Ga.), 22.9; Lardge Jefferson (Mo.), 23.0.

440-Yard Dash

Tom Carson (Colo.), 51.6; James Anderson (Ga.), 52.0; Craig Jacobsen (Wash.), 52.2; Chalmer Black (West. Pa.), 52.2; Kit Carson (Ariz.), 52.4; Shannon McMahon (Fla.), 52.8.

880-Yard Run

James Anderson (Ga.), 2:01.6; Jeff Hinds (Berk.), 2:01.8; Robert McMahon (Fla.), 2:02.0; Wayne Turner (Ky.), 2:02.6; Tom Carson (Colo.), 2:06.2; Barry Reimers (Wash.), 2:07.7; Robert Backofen (Amer.), 2:07.7.

Mile Run

Robert Backofen (Amer.), 4:41.4; Larry Geiszler (No. Dak.), 4:42.0; Wayne Aurich (Wash.), 4:43.0; Harry Begay (Ariz.), 4:45.0; Richard Siar (West. Pa.), 4:49.8; Terry Lundborg (So. Dak.), 4:50.6; Don Sutton (Colo.), 4:51.0.

Two-Mile Run

Mike Fratus (Wash.), 10:10.0; Terry Lundborg (So. Dak.), 10:21.4; Wayne Aurich (Wash.), 10:28.7; Trinidad Moreno (Berk.), 10:34.0; Robert Haas (River.), 10:37.0; Don Sutton (Colo.), 10:39.3.

120-Yard High Hurdles

James Johnson (No. Dak.) and Mike Belitz (Tex.), 15.2, both tie NATIONAL DEAF PREP RECORDS; Jim Krakowiak (Ariz.), 15.6; Wallace Hughes (Tenn.), 15.7; Jon Winklespect (Mt. Airy), 15.8; Val Lowery (N. C.), 15.8; Jean Kerber (Ore.), 16.0; John Wilson (River.), 16.1.

180-Yard Low Hurdles

Jim Krakowiak (Ariz.), 20.8; Albert Dial (Wash.), 20.9; Bernard Guinyard (S. C.), 21.2; John Wilson (River.), 21.3; Val Lowery (N. C.), 21.3; Tim Hudkins (Mich.), 21.3; Steve Collins (Tenn.), 21.4; James Johnson (No. Dak.), 21.4.

Pole Vault

Charles Mix (Ind.), 12.0; Wayne Carter (Tex.), 12.0; Larry Kingery (Iowa), 12.0; Larry Smith (Tex.), 11.0; Walter Moore (West. Pa.), 10.9; Tim Hudkins (Mich.), 10.9.

High Jump

Val Lowery (N. C.), 6-2; Willie Poplar (Tenn.), 5-10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wallace Hughes (Tenn.), 5-10; James Smith (Mo.), 5-10; Donald Hogans (West. Pa.), 5-10; John Williamson (N. C.), 5-10.

Long Jump

Pat Berrigan (St. Mary's), 21-11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Charles Mix (Ind.), 21-0; Leslie Suhr (Wis.), 21-0; Ronald Spiek (Kan.), 21-0; Arlan Howard (Ore.), 20-11 $\frac{1}{4}$; Emmanuel Albright (Okla.), 20-11; Jim Krakowiak (Ariz.), 20-10 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Triple Jump

Glenn Castleberry (La.), 41-11; Ralph Newberry (Fanwood), 41-9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wallace Hughes (Tenn.), 40-7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Willie Feagin (Ky.), 39-6; Pat Berrigan (St. Mary's), 38-3; Alan Shanlis (West. Pa.), 38-1; Bobby Green (Ky.), 35-2.

12-Pound Shot Put

Willie Poplar (Tenn.), 51-10 $\frac{1}{4}$; Wallace Hughes (Tenn.), 49-7; Wes Hendrickson (Minn.), 49-3; Richard Olson (Ore.), 48-4; Julius Wilson (Tex.), 47-1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Jackie Smith (Fla.), 46-7.

High School Discus

Richard Olson (Ore.), 147-0; Wallace Hughes (Tenn.), 146-0; Willie Poplar (Tenn.), 138-1; William Hayse (Tenn.), 136-0; Chuck Fusco (St. Mary's), 133-11; Wes Hendrickson (Minn.), 128-4.

440-Yard Relay

Texas (Mike Belitz, Mike Clifton, Billy Hill, Melvin Easley), 44.6; Oregon, 45.8; Washington, 46.0; Riverside, 46.2; Berkeley, 46.7; Louisiana, 46.7.

880-Yard Relay

Florida (Sammie Smith, John Wright, Robert Fields, Tim Tucker), 1:34.0; Arizona, 1:34.2; Tennessee, 1:34.6; Kentucky, 1:34.9; Missouri, 1:35.0; Michigan, 1:35.0; North Dakota, 1:35.1.

Mile Relay

Washington (Albert Dial, Tandy Beechinor, Barry Reimers, Craig Jacobsen), 3:31.0 (TIES NATIONAL DEAF PREP RECORD); Kentucky, 3:36.5; Kansas, 3:40.3; North Carolina, 3:41.0; Florida, 3:41.1; North Dakota, 3:42.1.

Results Of 1st Mythical National Girls Deaf Prep Trackfest

100-Yard Dash
Melinda Moore (River.), 11.7; Jacqui Jones (Ore.), 11.9; Ellen Theilman (River.), 12.1; Suzy Barker (Tex.), 12.4.

220-Yard Dash
Melinda Moore (River.), 26.9; Jacqui Jones (Ore.), 27.4; Renae Sagstuen (No. Dak.), 27.5; Suzy Barker (Tex.), 27.8.

440-Yard Dash
Gail Shields (Tex.), 1:06.6; Linda Joy Parker (River.), 1:06.9; Susan Bange (River.), 1:09.0; Jacqui Jones (Ore.), 1:10.0.

880-Yard Run
Glenna Stephens (Sacramento), 2:25.9 (NEW AMERICAN DEAF RECORD); Bonnie Bell Turner (R. I.), 2:41.0; Linda Joy Parker (River.), 2:52.7.

High Jump
Ellen Theilman (River.), 4-7; Heidi Zimmer (River.), 4-5; Suzy Barker (Tex.), 4-2½; Sandra Cook (Wash.), 4-2; Cindy Strickland (S. C.), 4-2.

Long Jump
Melinda Moore (River.), 16-4; Gail Platt (Wash.), 15-2; Ellen Theilman (River.), 14-11¾.

8-Pound Shot Put
Dot Adamietz (Tex.), 37-7½; Diane Marker (Tex.), 36-9½; Sandra Cook (Wash.), 32-10.

Discus
Dot Adamietz (Tex.), 120-0; Diane Marker (Tex.), 108-11; Sharon Kazen (Wash.), 88-3½.

70-Yard Hurdles
Sandra Cook (Wash.), 11.0; Diane Elizabeth Fischer (River.), 11.5.

440-Yard Relay
Texas (Bonita Hunter, Marie McIntyre, Sharon Townsend and Suzy Barker), 53.9; Riverside A, 54.0; Riverside B, 56.9.
TEAM SCORES: Riverside 37, Texas 27, Washington 10, Oregon 6, Sacramento 5, Rhode Island 3, North Dakota 1.

we hope that many other states will follow up on this very significant effort to inform the world of the work capabilities of the deaf.

The Tennessee School for the Deaf has one of the best swimming programs in the entire nation. Using Red Cross criteria, TSD now has 17 students eligible for Junior Life Saving training. Forty-five kids passed their Beginner Tests, 35 received Advanced-Beginner certificates, 15 passed the Intermediate Tests and six their Swimmer Tests. With nationwide emphasis on physical fitness, more emphasis should be placed on swimming instruction as it is the activity we can carry on as long as we live.

Although the Midwest Regional Media Center for the Deaf concentrates on a 10-state area, we have a bit of a jog in our boundaries here and there. We have been carrying on a lively correspondence with a principal in Auckland, New Zealand, and with a teacher in a new school in Medellin, Colombia. The New Zealanders are real "gone" on American ways, a trait well demonstrated by their basketball team in the 1965 WGD, and they want to know everything about this media business. They will send us a visitor next spring. We established contact with the Medellin teacher through a graduate student at the University of Nebraska who saw one of our demonstrations and told her about it. Seems that many of the teachers of the deaf in South America receive their training from an Institute in Mexico City, and this training is apparently purely oral. Our literature on the new media and the things we are doing has this lady all excited, and she, too, wants to visit American schools. I inquired about adult organizations of the deaf in Colombia, and she told me that Medellin, a city about the same size as Omaha, has a deaf club with about four hundred members.

Ends and Pieces—Deaf Ray Anderson of Omaha has four sons and each of them operates a gas station in Omaha . . . Marie Philip, a student at the American School for the Deaf, read and reported on 70 books during the recently concluded academic year . . . Lloyd L. Hanson, a graduate of the North Dakota School for the Deaf, perished in a home fire in April. The fire, started in a sofa, also took the life of his brother and another man . . . The Rev. Daniel T. Pokorny, chaplain of Gallaudet College, and his wife did a Voice of America broadcast some time ago. In the broadcast he discussed his work with the deaf and his wife explained the work she is doing with the blind. Rev. Pokorny also serves deaf congregations in the Washington and Baltimore area . . . The first of the NFSD training programs will be held on July 27-28 and August 10-11. Selected representatives will be trained to sell insurance for the NFSD . . . Mrs. Stella Cunningham Brighton of the New Mexico School retired in June after 40 years as a teacher of the deaf.

CHAFF From the Threshing Floor

By George Propp

This old July 15 deadline means that the summer is about half over. Gosh, with all those satellites up there, at least one of them should catch on to the fact time is accelerating and a year ain't what it used to be!

Fabulous Flamingo, fabulous Las Vegas, fabulous convention—The 1968 convention will without question go down in NAD history as one of the most memorable gatherings of all time. In retrospect the many problems and inconveniences become minor in the overall success of the convention. It will, to be sure, be a tough act for Minneapolis to follow, but you can bet that our NAD friends up north are already preparing a topper. From the day they decided to be a lake country, the people of Minnesota have never been anything but first.

Everyone has a good convention story to tell; and here's mine: During the Friday meeting, I dropped my eyes to the floor long enough to recognize a crumbled bill. In Las Vegas, of course, nobody stoops to pick up a mere dollar, but on the possibility that it might be a 100 or even a 1000, I picked it up. It was only a one, but the darn thing had apparently been changing hands so fast that a hole was burned in it. I am sending it to Fred as a memento of the convention . . . Another one: One day during a recess I went to my room to get something. I hiked the half mile or so to building nine only to find that I had given Eleanor the room key. I walked another quarter mile of corridors looking for a maid or someone with a pass key, but no luck. So, in 100-plus climate I retraced my steps to the main lobby, got the key and traversed

the route for the third time. When I emerged from the elevator on my floor, guess who was waiting to get on? Four maids and janitors, that's who!

Summer Media Institute—The Thresher returned from Las Vegas just in time to attend the opening session of Nebraska's third annual media institute. People who come to media institutes are either a special breed of cat, or possibly we are doing something to them. The 30 teachers of the deaf we have here in Lincoln this summer, as well as the thirty we had last year and the year before surely do not fit the stereotype of the traditional classroom teacher. We've got all kinds of teachers here, of all ages and all convictions, and I haven't been involved in such enthusiasm and hustle since I took a basketball team into the state tournament.

Congratulations: We have received a copy of "Silent Voices," the special literary edition of the **Junior Deaf American**. We believe that it is an accomplishment that we can show to all of our hearing friends with a great deal of pride. Congrats to Judy Tingley, the editor, to all the youngsters who contributed to this effort, and to the Marie H. Katzenbach School for the Deaf where the booklet was printed . . . Congratulations are also in order for the special edition of the Utah Association of the Deaf **Bulletin** which was distributed at the Las Vegas convention. The theme of this publication was "Utah Deaf People in Business and Industry . . . in the Space Age." The deaf of California have done something similar with "The Deaf at Work," and

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert O. Lankenau, President

Harold H. Ramger, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

Quite a new experience being asked to prepare a column which will appeal to all kinds of people all over the country. Hence, I am sure you will all agree with me that it is appropriate to dedicate this first column to our retiring president, Robert G. Sanderson, of Utah. Sandie, as we all know him, will continue to be active as a member of the Executive Board. However, his activity will not be as widespread as before. It will, without doubt, still continue to prove valuable.

On assuming the office of President in 1964, Sandie lost no time in assigning (with the approval of the Executive Board), Frederick C. Schreiber, then Secretary-Treasurer to take charge of moving the Home Office to D.C. and setting his sights on continued growth of the NAD.

All this has been accomplished through patience, understanding, hard work and his ability to coordinate the efforts of many others. For all this we want to say THANK YOU! and to let him know his efforts have been, and will always be, appreciated.

The future growth of your NAD will depend on YOU, and YOU and YOU. We know that it will not be possible to satisfy everyone all the time but we will "try harder."

Having a full-time Executive Secretary and having made provision for an assistant to the Executive Secretary we have provided for the continued growth of your National Association. There is no reason why this cannot be so. For this foresight we owe thanks to the Las Vegas Ways and Means Committee and its chairman, Mr. Malcolm Norwood. One of our future policies will be expanded services to our members—something they can see and/or make use of. With continued growth will come other problems and the NAD Executive Board may best serve the interests of the membership by becoming a "policy making" group.

The first step toward this goal has been taken by providing funds for two Executive Board meetings between conventions, instead of only one, and by authorizing the purchase of PHONETypes units for the board members so that each may utilize the means of telephone communication on matters of importance. We are living in an age where fast and direct communication is essential to the success of any enterprise and for the

Tentative Dates for 1970 and 1972

The National Association of the Deaf will hold its 1970 convention in Minneapolis. Tentative plans call for the Leamington Hotel to be headquarters, July 25-August 2, 1970.

Tentative dates for the 1972 convention in Miami Beach, with the Deauville Hotel as headquarters: July 2-9, 1972.

first time we deaf people are able to communicate on our own.

Your new president is fully aware of the fact that the greatly enlarged scope of NAD activities as they are now will no longer depend on one man to do the job. It is going to require the coordinated efforts of many people and the task of your new president will be to get all of them working together towards a common goal—namely, a bigger, a better and a more appealing National Association of the Deaf. With YOUR help this can be accomplished.—Lanky.



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

Well, the Home Office is about back to normal after several hectic months in which we undertook not only the first International Research, Seminar on the Vocational Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons but also the first convention under the sponsorship of the NAD.

Reports on both the seminar and the convention have no place here and will appear elsewhere. To get back to the office, there have been considerable changes in the intervening two months.

First of all we have lost Mrs. Joan Hillman. Mrs. Hillman was working for RID director Pimentel and had developed in'o an excellent office worker and we will miss her very much.

On the credit side we have added four additional people some of whom we hope will be permanent additions. Included are Randy Garretson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mervin D. Garretson who will be with us for the summer only. Then we have Miss Olga Barnes who is rapidly learning the language of signs and Mrs. Pat Rutledge, who is deaf. Miss Dorene Culbertson, daughter of Marjorie Culbertson, and Miss Bonnie Bennett, daughter of Mrs. Hester Bennett, are also new additions. Both girls are daughters of deaf parents and hence familiar with the language of signs. All of them are employed under the Youth Opportunity Act based on our existing grants.

At the moment, the Home Office is engaged in getting the proceedings of the

Las Vegas convention ready for publication. This is ostensibly the responsibility of the Secretary-Treasurer, but with Mr. Lankenau's election to the presidency of the NAD, it appears that some assistance is in order and this is being done now. In addition, work continues on getting the proceedings of the International Seminar into workable shape. Dr. Glenn Lloyd of the University of Tennessee has been selected to edit the proceedings and it is expected that a first draft will be ready before the end of the summer.

At the same time, work continues on getting our grant applications in and our other projects ready for submission. As previously reported, while we have received approval for the Census pilot project, no funds have been appropriated and there is some doubt if this will come in time to be of use in connection with the 1970 census.

But we have received contracts for the distribution of the film "Silent World, Muffled World." Since this film is one that traces the history of deafness and the work being done medically in research, it is an important film and one which we hope that every club and association will take steps to view. Bookings for the film can be made through the Home Office.

We have also received a contract to provide transparencies for overhead projectors of our food series for Captioned Films for the Deaf. These transparencies are intended mainly for school use and it is hoped that we will be able to furnish much more material of this nature as time goes by.

Word has come in that our application for continuation of the RID project has been approved. Due to the present state of our economy, we did not manage to get as much as we asked for, however, the project has been approved at \$50,000 in Federal support which represents a slight increase over the previous year.

Still pending is our application for continuation of the language of signs program which does not expire until September and two additional projects including the leadership training program for which a planning meeting was held in Salt Lake City last April.

The Home Office has agreed to underwrite the first newsletter of the National Parents Association in an effort to bring about closer relations between the parents and the adult deaf. It is hoped that through this means the adult organizations will be able to increase their contacts with parents organizations and to

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develop a closer working relationship with the schools for the deaf so that more meaningful programs in education will be forthcoming.

In addition, work will commence shortly on planning for the second national Temporal Bone Bank drive. Your Executive Secretary met with Dr. Jerry Northern, who has been coordinator for the TBB program, and also with the directors of the regional bone bank centers, in Las Vegas to work out a plan for concentrated work on the TBB pledge program.

As presently envisioned, the third Sunday in May will be designated National Bone Bank Day, and at this time a program will be arranged for as many cities as possible to secure pledges for the Temporal Bone Banks. Research into the causes of deafness as expressed by the TBB program is the only program which is exclusively the property of the deaf. No one but deaf persons can make meaningful contributions to this kind of research and it is our golden opportunity to make up for all other occasions in which we have been unable to contribute toward the progress of civilization. Further details concerning this project will appear in the Home Office Notes as the program develops.

INSURANCE PROGRAMS. The NAD had offered to testify in connection with the current hearings concerning the problems of auto insurance. We are pleased to report that we have contacted Judge G. Finesilver who has offered to come to Washington to testify in our behalf. The Executive Secretary will also be available to testify concerning discrimination by insurance companies against

deaf applicants. If you have ever been refused insurance by any company, you can help the deaf (and yourself) by writing to us and giving us the circumstances including the name of the company and the name of the agent refusing you this insurance. The more letters we have the sooner we will be able to get a change in current insurance practices. Do not delay. If you have ever been refused insurance and most of you have had this experience, this is your chance to let your government know about it. So write today—tomorrow may be too late.

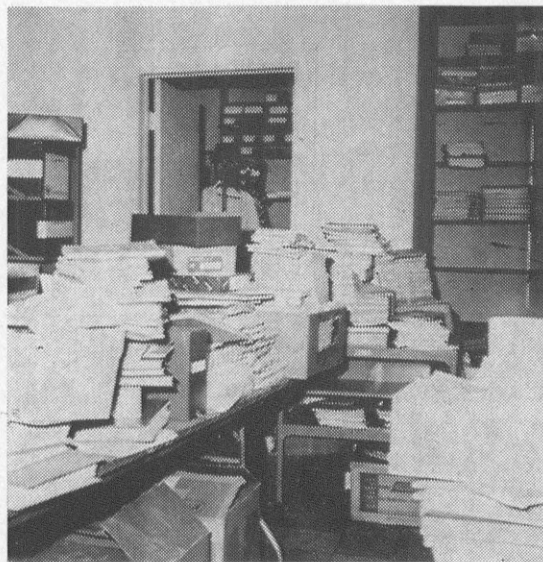
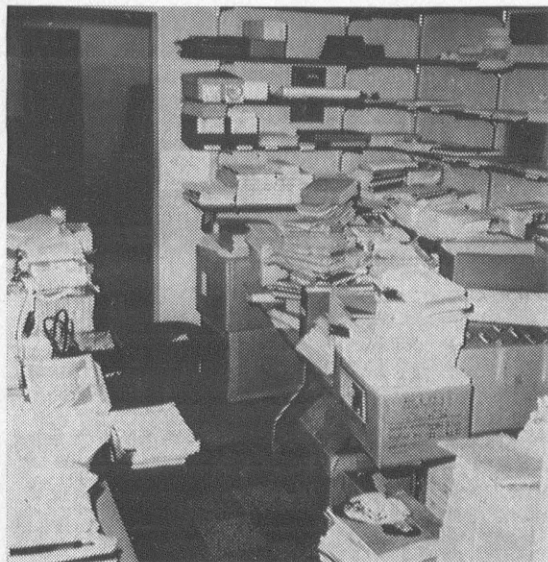
Efforts to locate a suitable Home Office building continue. Although we now have a mandate to secure such a building, the building committee is moving cautiously to insure that any building we may acquire will be suitable for our needs for a long time to come. At the moment there is nothing in sight which will meet our program but we believe that having waited these 80-odd years for a Home Office we can and will wait a bit longer to insure that what we get will be something we will be proud to call our own.

Going over the Las Vegas convention records brings to light some interesting information. According to our records 1089 people registered for the affair. While this is probably not a record, it is an outstanding accomplishment for a city in which practically everyone in attendance came from outside. In addition, for the first time we had a large number of guests who were unrelated to our association or the activities of our association per se. Included were Drs. Edward Martin and Joseph Rosenstein of the U.S. Office of Education, Dr. Boyce R. Wil-

liams of the Communications Disorders Branch of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Dr. Thomas Behrens, director of the Kendall School for the Deaf in Washington, D.C.; Drs. Coleman and Porter of the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies; Gary Blake of the Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center; Dr. James Moss of the Office of Education; Dr. James Marsters of the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, all of whom took part in addressing either the business sessions of the convention or the workshops which were held concurrently with the business sessions. In addition there were present the duly accredited representatives of several of our brother and sister organizations, notably the COSD, AAAD, NCJD, NFSD and ICDA. This was a great improvement over previous conventions and we hope that such representation will continue in the future.

PROBABLY THE MOST IMPRESSIVE ASPECT of the convention was the heat. Las Vegas literally broiled one with its 100-plus temperatures. Yet the shows were fabulous and the cases of "machinitis slotitis" numerous. On the sad side were the theft of \$250 from one conventioner while he slept, and the theft of another conventioner's car back home while he was enjoying the meeting, as well as the eight-hour delay in the return flight of the East Coast Convention Club's chartered flight which marred to an extent the end of a glittering convention in a glittering city.

1970 WILL FIND THE NAD MEETING IN MINNEAPOLIS and 1972 will take us to Miami Beach. Arrangements are already made with both cities with respect



FLOOD AT NAD OFFICE—Water poured from the ceiling of the NAD Home Office recently after a water main burst directly above, drenching many priceless objects such as copies of the Silent Worker dated as far back as 1900 and current NAD staff members. Within a matter of, at a maximum three minutes, the office staff stuffed waterlogged books, papers, desks, chairs, office machinery and file cabinets helter skelter into a dry adjacent room that was amply constructed to hold about 1/4 of this amount of material without the ditto, mimeograph and photocopying machines already housed there. After an umbrella was unfurled over our Royaltype there was nothing to do but stand back, drip, and watch it rain, and rain it did! Needless to say it was a while before we were able to answer questions such as "What happened to the request I sent you a few days ago" and "Exactly what is the status of . . ." As the accompanying pictures show, there was little resemblance at that time to what the staff fondly calls the "orderly confusion" of a busy office. Pictured here is our workroom looking from the doorway of our clerical office. The books, papers and what not were rescued from our shelves in the other room. The other photo is the same room looking in the opposite direction. Lastly our administrative assistant, Carmen Johnson, presents a slightly disheveled appearance as she answers the phone during the deluge. Note that despite the mess and the prospects of a colossal foulup in the days to come, she is still smiling. While things are drier, we are now having a problem with the electricity which seems to go on and off at will in two of our offices. It will certainly be a relief to get into a building of our own!

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to hotel accommodations and it is expected that planning for the NAD's return to the interior of the United States will get underway immediately so that we will not only profit from the experience of the convention just past but will also insure that our 1970 meeting will offer the greatest value and most varied entertainment ever provided by the NAD. It is not too early to plan for this you know and "Meet Me in Minneapolis" is a perfect slogan for all of us—we'll call it (with apologies to the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.) the 3M convention.

Latest information is that the Census grant has been approved effective July 1. This is our biggest undertaking and will probably be the most influential program the NAD has ever attempted to carry out. To be successful, it will require the aid of every organization of and for the

deaf in the country and every individual deaf person we can possibly reach. While we are not quite ready for all the information that will eventually be required, we do need now the names and addresses of all clubs of the deaf and other organizations of or for the deaf in YOUR area. Your employment, the opportunities for education and training of the deaf youth of tomorrow, the growth of our associations and clubs, as well as many other programs will be influenced to a great extent by the results of this census and it is up to you to do your share now. We are not asking much. What we want now is the names and addresses as mentioned above as well as the names and addresses of editors of any newsletter or magazine of or for the deaf that you know about. Please don't wait for the other guy to mail this to us—he may be waiting for you.

Robert S. Lawson Heads Tennessee Association

President of the Tennessee Association of the Deaf for 1968-1970 is Robert S. Lawson of Knoxville. He was elected at the TAD's biennial convention held in Nashville, July 5-7. Mr. Lawson, a teacher at the Tennessee School for the Deaf, was co-sponsor of the school's Junior NAD chapter the past year.

Other officers chosen by the TAD: Robert Steed, Memphis, first vice president; Francis Boyd, Chattanooga, second vice president; Stanley Dziurzynski, Knoxville, third vice president; Neil Battle, Knoxville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William Felts, Nashville, recording secretary; Sam W. McBride, Knoxville, treasurer. Directors chosen: R. W. Smith, Memphis; Mrs. Alice Norwood, Nashville; and E. Conley Akin, Knoxville.

The Round Table—An Effective Inter-Convention Conference

By DAVID MUDGETT

State association officers who are plagued by the problems of statewide communication and becalmed in the doldrums of between-convention inaction may be interested in hearing how the Illinois and Wisconsin Associations of the Deaf have solved the problem.

These two states have been holding a "Round Table Conference" of officers, board members, chairmen of committees and delegates from each chapter. The Round Table meets in different host cities once or twice a year. The "RTC" is a one-day affair and is small enough for many small towns to handle. The local committee usually arranges a social evening to follow the RTC so that the local members can watch the proceedings and then meet the participants.

If these were the days of King Arthur, a Round Table might go like this:

King Arthur: Sir Lancelot will now report on the dragon-slaying committee.

Sir Lancelot: I am glad to be able to announce that the dangerous Deaf-driver Dragon has been driven back to its lair. We are safe for the time being but must keep a constant watch to see that it does not issue again. The Auto-insurance Dragon is still roaming the hills and vales. Sir Gawain is hot on its tail and we hope to pin down that elusive monster soon. Those pestiferous little Peddling Lizards are too numerous for our great knights. We must ask the help and co-operation of every member to stamp out this menace.

King Arthur: Thank you. Now will Sir Percival report on the quest of the Grail?

Sir Percival: The golden days when we will have possession of the Grail are still far off, but we have made some progress. We plan to contact the FCC to help us get those TV stations to serve our needs.

The NAD is busy on a lot of other lines. We should succeed eventually as we have Nanette Fabray on our side!

King Arthur: Thank you. Keep up the good work. Now may we hear from Sir Galahad in charge of the joustings. I understand the last one was cancelled.

Sir Galahad: Yes, your majesty and I'm sorry about that. On the way in I met a maiden in distress and the Code of Chivalry impelled me to give succor. That took a bit of doing so I was delayed. The next tilting is scheduled for Belgrade in 1969.

Well, the Illinois and Wisconsin knights haven't gone quite that far yet, but they do gather 'round the Round Table to report on dragons slain and grails sought.

President J. B. Davis of the Illinois Association, worried about the lack of involvement and participation in the work of the association by the rank and file, borrowed the Round Table idea from Wisconsin and set up the first one in Rockford in 1967. In May 1968, Springfield, Illinois, was host to the second RTC. As the association had a convention scheduled for August, the Springfield RTC served to complete details and reports before the convention. A short account of this RTC will give readers the idea.

The Springfield chapter made all the local arrangements and, since this was the Sesquicentennial year for Illinois, the ladies on the committee headed by Mrs. Earl Huber, dressed themselves in pioneer costumes. The RTC started at 1 p.m. in the hall used by the deaf club. President Davis presided over a group of about 20 officers, trustees, board members, delegates and committee chairmen. They were seated in a circle without a round table though they might have borrowed King Arthur's portable table: a round rug spread on the floor.

Reports were heard from the officers and committees. The Ways and Means Committee made numerous suggestions which were discussed and favored or rejected. The Law Committee took up a lot of time discussing proposed amendments which the committee would present to the convention. The report of the Home Trustees led to a long discussion of various possibilities and ended in a decision to appoint a survey committee. The new business period produced some new ideas from the chapters such as a proposal that state dues include local chapter dues which would be returned to the chapters.

The meeting ran on till seven o'clock, but the pioneer ladies kept the food warm so that when the Round Table broke up a delicious buffet dinner was ready. An evening of games, movies of the wreath-laying at Lincoln's Tomb and just plain talk gave everyone a chance to meet the out-of-town guests. An admission charge and a small charge for the dinner covered the costs of renting the hall and other expenses. The delegates' expenses were paid by their own chapters. A newspaper reporter showed up to take pictures and get the story.

Of course, any state president can call a conference when he needs one, but the Round Table is a little more formal. It is planned well in advance and cities bid for the privilege of holding the next one. Committee chairmen know it is coming so they have time to get their reports ready. Chapters can instruct their delegates to bring up proposals in which they are interested. Good ideas can be accepted and then readied for convention action. Vague ideas can be referred to a committee for clarification. Unworkable proposals can be turned down before they

New Vocational Training Opportunity Opens for Deaf Persons

Delgado College in New Orleans, Louisiana, a comprehensive community junior college, has been selected by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a pilot project that will provide post-secondary academic and vocational training for deaf persons.

Target date for acceptance of trainees is October 1968.

This program for deaf persons is aimed primarily at the large population of deaf "school leavers" who do not qualify for Gallaudet College or for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. Entrance qualifications generally will be that the individual deaf person has at least a fifth grade reading level. While there are no specific age minimums or maximums, vocational planning assumes that the individual will meet feasibility requirements of the state vocational rehabilitation plan.

All candidates will be screened through the regular vocational rehabilitation counselor at the state level. Financial arrangements to cover cost of the program—room and board, supplies, books, tuition, personal maintenance and transportation—will be handled by the counselor who refers the individual to the program. Detailed information on the costs involved may be had by writing the address given below. However, an estimate of the cost of room and board and bus fares to and from the boarding houses to the college

runs to approximately \$120 a month.

All entering deaf students will be given a careful and intensive orientation and evaluation period lasting for a full semester. At the end of this period it is anticipated that the individual will have decided on a trade or area to follow. He will then qualify for one or more of three programs:

1. Trade certificate—employable to a certain level, limited in advancement opportunities;
2. Diploma—competent, well rounded knowledge of a particular trade or technology;
3. Associate in Science or Associate in Arts degree—for those who develop high technological and comprehensive knowledge of a skilled trade.

Strong supportive services will be available and will be used liberally to assure that the individual deaf person is capable of holding his own. Students will be "integrated" with the hearing; interpreters will be used as needed. Tutoring will be available. Social work services also will be available.

The project staff will be experienced in dealing with deafness, and will be able to communicate.

The regular instructional staff at Delgado College will be oriented to the problems of deafness through staff briefings.

A seminar held in New Orleans July 15-18 featured nationally-known persons who were invited to speak on various aspects of deafness, and the staff at Delgado. Among those giving papers were: Albert Pimentel, executive director of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf; Terrence O'Rourke, executive director of the NAD communication project; Gary Blake, project director, program for the deaf at the Hot Springs (Arkansas) Rehabilitation Center; William Woodrick, president of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf; Edna Adler, specialist, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Robert Sanderson, coordinator, Services to the Deaf, Office of Rehabilitation Services, Utah; Roger Falberg, Community Services Agency for the Deaf, Kansas City, Missouri; and Jim Collins, instructor, University of Pittsburgh.

A number of other state and local specialists assisted in the seminar.

Requests for information on how to apply should be directed to:

Mr. Albert G. Seal, Coordinator
Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Delgado College
615 City Park Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119
—RGS

Gallaudet College

BEGINNING ITS SECOND CENTURY OF SERVICE TO THE DEAF

To young deaf men and women interested in a higher education:

Your brain is a gold mine—a source of wealth that can never be exhausted. Gallaudet College offers you a chance to develop this resource both through the familiar liberal arts education pattern and through other activities which help develop the whole person:

Journalistic and literary talents find outlets in student publications.

Poise and personality are developed in public speaking and in student organization activities.

Social enjoyment is fostered by active participation in and management of affairs involving group activities.

Positive attitudes toward competition are developed and refined by participation in organized sports.

Dramatic talents are discovered and enhanced by a well-structured program of stage presentations.

Enrichment of outlook and expansion of horizons are fostered by the wealth of cultural opportunities in the Nation's Capital.

*Honestly now, what other college can offer richer opportunities
for the greatest good to the greatest number?*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS, GALLAUDET COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 20002

Gallaudet College is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools



FRONT ROW CENTER

By TARAS B. DENIS

The Face That Launched A Thousand Ships,

besides being alive and well in sunny California, may even retain some of its tan until October, when Audree Norton, its lovely owner and star of the National Theatre of the Deaf, is scheduled to appear on the television program "Mannix." In this hour-long drama, which was taped in Hollywood last May, Audree plays a deaf girl who is in love with a normal-hearing lawyer.

Huh? Old hat, did you say? Ah, but I want to assure you that it's a new one—at least, from the wearer's point of view. You see, while most experiences lifted from life are really replays, the manner in which they can be presented—fortunately—is theoretically inexhaustible. In the above instance a deaf actress will play the role as **actually** called for, and not just a pretender to the part.

More important, however, is that the NTD is fast proving its worth in ways other than entertainment. Publicly it has done a tremendous job focusing attention on the accomplishments of a group of people whose talents today are appreciated as never before. Never before, and do you realize that it is only a beginning? Privately you can also consider Audree's case something of a starter—an auditioning experiment for roles yet to be filled.

And there are many. Acting itself is but a single sheet from the growing collection of blueprints being drawn by NTD director David Hays. Systematically, too, because in a field as sensitive as show business, even a slight miscalculation can result in a serious setback; deliberate and exact, for in addition to professional preparation, timing is a must. Ignore these conditions and careers like film making, stage designing, wardrobe and makeup, to name some, will have no deaf takers.

And why shouldn't they when, as you read now, Bernard Bragg is conducting a 5-week theater seminar at the school for the deaf in Berkeley, California, under a grant from the Federal government? In the fall, another NTD member, Andrew Vassnick, will assume duties in the drama department of Wesleyan University. Also under government sponsorship, this latter program will be much more comprehensive since its linkup with the NTD will include actors and students who hear as well.

Yet, despite the fact that for us the theatre world remains unexplored, the pioneering progress of the NTD has been phenomenal.

Certainly we should not overlook the hard work on the part of the performers themselves. Throughout her two-week filming schedule at the Paramount Studios, Audree explained how she would rise at 5:15 daily and not return until 7 in the evening or later. Early to bed? Gosh—what with dinner, bath, hair, study, and letters to the family—no!

Back home now and away from the kleig lights, Audree's career continues—the family kitchen is another theatre where her talents are appreciated. Hubby Ken, a teacher at the Berkeley School; two sons, Kurt and Dane, and a daughter, Nikki, swear that while Mama's the real thing, Cinderella-like happenings are part of the Norton household. Always on the go, whether it's a PTA meeting or a Boy Scout cookout, long walks and games with the children, Audree still finds time to wade through all kinds of cultural interests. Indeed, she is as much preoccupied with interpreting Shakespeare in private as she is before an audience. Other good books, art exhibits, and—oh yes, a yen to dine with fine wine and friends—just about limit her little fist's squeeze on time.

"Your future?" I inquired. Her reply, as classic as the contours that grace her face: "I just don't know—it's quite frustrating so far because whatever I plan, life seems to have another plan for me."—TBD.

Letters directed to this column will be acted upon
if properly addressed to:

Taras B. Denis
16 South Stone Avenue
Elmsford, N. Y. 10523

For information regarding advertisements in the Church Directory or the Club Directory, write to Alexander Fleischman, Advertising Manager, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 9102 Edmonson Road, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD
W 242 S 3065 Grand Avenue
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186

Sunday, 9:45 Sunday School
10:45 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. worship
Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Bible study
Mildred Whitney, Interpreter
Rev. Jerry King, Pastor

When in New Jersey visit . . .

CALVARY CHAPEL OF THE DEAF
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)
571 Westminster Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.
Every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz, pastor

Television Church for the Deaf . . .

THE EVANGEL HOUR
Channel 11, WPIX-TV, New York City
Each Sunday at 8:00 a.m.
Program interpreted by
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz

When in New York visit

GLAD TIDINGS TABERNACLE
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)
325 West 33rd Street New York, N. Y.
Every Sunday at 3:15 p.m.
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz, pastor

**SOUTHERN OAKS ASSEMBLY OF GOD
CHURCH OF THE DEAF**

6440 S. Santa Fe, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sunday—9:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday—1:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Elmo Pierce, pastor

Baptist

A warm welcome for the deaf . . .
AT FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH
5640 Orange Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.
Interpretation for the deaf at all services:
Sunday, Bible study—9:30 a.m.; worship 11 a.m.
& 7 p.m. and Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m.
Sign Language Classes, Sundays, 5:00 p.m.

When in Southern Illinois . . .

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
112 N. Monroe, Marion, Illinois
Sunday School weekly at 9:30 a.m.
Worship services interpreted
Fourth Sunday of Each Month

Worship and serve with us at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
500 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning
worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 5:50 p.m.;
Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
A Full Church Program for the Deaf
Rev. W. E. Davis, Minister

In Riverside California . . .
MAGNOLIA AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH
8351 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, California
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Morning Worship,
10:50 a.m.; Training Union, 5:45 p.m.;
Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday: Midweek Services, 7:00 p.m.
Interpreters for all ages for all church
activities.
Dr. Walter A. Pegg, Minister, 669 5700

Interpreters present at every service . . .

MANSFIELD BAPTIST TEMPLE
Expressway (Route 30) at Ashland Road
Mansfield, Ohio
Sunday—10:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday—7:45 p.m.
Rev. T. L. Leatherwood, Pastor
James Burton, Supt., Ministry to Deaf

The deaf are welcome to . . .
EL CAMINO BAPTIST CHURCH
2809 El Camino Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95821
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m.
(K. and J. Heuser, interpreters)
Marshall G. Mines, pastor

**TEMPLE BAPTIST BIBLE CLASS
FOR THE DEAF**
3008 W. Cortland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sunday services: 9:45-10:45, 11:00-12:00
Wednesday—7:30 p.m.
Socials on fourth Saturday of the month
Mrs. Alma Ulrich, teacher

Church of the Brethren

**ROANOKE DEAF BRETHREN
CENTRAL CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN**
416 Church Avenue S.W., Roanoke, Virginia
Services: 11:00 a.m. every Sunday.
Prayer Meetings: As announced.
All are welcome regardless of faith.

Catholic

For information regarding Catholic services in Brooklyn and Queens area of New York City and information for the International Catholic Deaf Association, write Rev. Thomas F. Cribbin, 118 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, New York 11215 or phone Area code 212-768-9756.

When in Illinois . . .
ST. MARY'S CHURCH
Minooka, Ill. Welcomes You!
Meetings of the deaf every 4th Sunday 2 p.m.,
regular Sunday Masses 7:00, 8:30, 10:30
"When you travel . . . Ask us!"

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
1912 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208
Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

Episcopal

When in Denver, welcome to
**ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL**
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 11 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Episcopal
426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Eric J. Whiting, Vicar
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

When in Birmingham, Alabama, you are
invited to worship with us at
**ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
110 North 2nd Avenue
Each Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Fletcher, L.H.D.
Minister
Free captioned movie, 8 p.m., first Saturday

When in Mobile, Alabama, or on way to
Florida stop and visit
**ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
Toulminville
Services each Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Rev. Robert C. Fletcher preaches every second
Sunday. Over the altar see the world's largest
oil painting of Jesus Christ healing the deaf
man. Framed oil painting is 7 feet by 8 feet.

JULY—AUGUST, 1968

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770
Ben Estrin, Secretary-Treasurer
6126 Breezewood Drive, Greenbelt, Md.
20770

* * *

Information re: local activities, write to
BOSTON H.A.D., c/o Mrs. H. Weiner
432 River Street, Mattapan, Mass. 02126

BROOKLYN H.S.D., c/o Louis Cohen
103-18 Liberty Avenue, Ozone Park, N.Y.
11417

CHICAGO H.A.D., c/o Mrs. Irene Ruskin
1634 W. North Shore Ave., Chicago, Illinois
60626

CLEVELAND H.A.D., c/o Leonard Reisman
1936 Janette Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio
44118

LOS ANGELES H.A.D.,
c/o Mrs. Elaine Fromberg
1024 N. Stanley Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
90046

BALTIMORE J.D.S.,
c/o Mrs. Betsy Blumenthal
5709 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Md.
21209

NEW YORK H.A.D., c/o Richard Myers
425 W. 205th Street, N.Y.C. 10034

TEMPLE BETH OR (N.Y.),
c/o Mrs. Alice Soll
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661

PHILADELPHIA H.A.D.,
c/o Mrs. E. DelVecchio
7005 Calvert St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19149

Lutheran

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
2901 38th Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

An invitation to visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5101 16th St. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011
Sunday worship—10:00 a.m.
Daniel H. Pokorny, BD, MSW, pastor
Ph. 322-2187

When in Miami, worship with us . . .
DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27 Avenue - Greater Miami, Fla.
WORSHIP, SUNDAY, 11 a.m.
Open Wed. Night, 7:30 p.m.
Walter L. Busby, Pastor—624-6429
Mrs. D. Myhre Parish Worker—691-1288
"South Florida's only deaf congregation"

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340 Morse Road, Columbus, Ohio
Services 10:45 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. William A. Ludwig
792 Kevin Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43224

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
31 West Beacon St., West Hartford, Conn.
Earl J. Thaler, pastor
Worship every Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Bible class every Tuesday—7:30 p.m.

**MEMORIAL LUTHERAN CHAPEL
FOR THE DEAF**
10th and Grove Streets, Oakland, Calif.
Sunday School: 9:00 a.m.
Worship Service: 10:00 a.m.
Bible Class: 11:15 a.m.
Clark R. Bailey, Pastor, 632-0845

**OUR SAVIOR EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH OF THE DEAF**
6861 Nevada Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48234
Church service every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
The Rev. Norbert E. Borchardt, pastor
Need help? Phone LA 7-7023

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Worship this Sunday at
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OF THE DEAF**
1400 N. Ridgeway Chicago 60651
Church services at 10:00 a.m.
Conducted in sign language and speech
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When in Los Angeles, welcome to . . .
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FOR THE DEAF**
1233 South Vermont Ave. at Pico
Los Angeles 90006
Church service every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Bible class every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Sponsor of Pilgrim Senior Citizen
Housing Project
Arnold T. Jonas, pastor

In North New Jersey meet friends at
**ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104
(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

**TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
2960 School Ave. at 2900 Kingsway
Vancouver 16, B. C., Canada
Services every Sunday, 11:00 a.m. & 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School & Bible Class every Sunday
10:00 a.m.
Wayne C. Bottlinger, pastor, 433-1763
Church office: 437-3912 or 939-1400

**TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
409 Swissvale Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221
(Across the street near Western Penna
School for the Deaf)
Bible Class, 10 a.m. — Sunday Service, 11 a.m.
Frank Wagenknecht, pastor

Other Denominations

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va.
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Tuesday 8:30 to 9 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR
Bible Study and Prayer—Friday 7:30 p.m.

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
**CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
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(Non-Denominational)
1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Service 11:00 a.m.
Rev. L. R. Divine, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

NATIVITY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Front & Montgomery Streets
Trenton, N. J. 08610
Worship service every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School and Bible Class for Deaf,
9:30 a.m.
Rev. Wm. C. Aiello, Pastor
Service signed and spoken — Come as
a family.

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Evangelical, Fundamental, Friendly
Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.
Worship service, 11:00 a.m.
Wednesday Bible Study, 8:00 p.m.
Friday Prayer Service, 8:00 p.m.
Rev. James H. Bryan, pastor

THE DEAF AMERICAN — 39

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BARBARA SACHS
RTE 7 BOX 20
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22901

CLUB DIRECTORY

Clubs wishing to advertise in this directory should write

Alexander Fleischman, Advertising Manager
THE DEAF AMERICAN
9102 Edmonston Road
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

for yearly rates and other information. Changes in listing should also be sent to Mr. Fleischman.

AKRON CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
1467 E. Market St. Akron, Ohio 44305

"Crossroads of the Deaf"
Open daily: Mon., Wed., Thurs., 5 p.m.
Tues., Fri., 2 p.m.; Sat., Sun., Noon
"A Friendly Place to Congregate"

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First Federal Savings and Loan Assn.
2002—11th, North of IH, 10 Freeway
Beaumont, Texas 77704
Open 4th Saturday of each month.
Information: P.O. Box 2891

**BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION
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130 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Opposite Long Island R. Station)
Open Friday, Saturday, Sunday
Visitors Welcome
Ben Friedwald, president
Albert Lazar, secretary

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**CENTRE DES LOISIRS DES SOURDS
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(Montreal Recreation Centre for the Deaf)
Open Every Evening
44 West, Fillion St.
Montreal 12, P.Q. Canada
Gaston Giroux, president
Arthur Leblanc, secretary

CHICAGO CLUB OF THE DEAF
Room 204-206
538 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

When in MONTREAL visit
**LA SOCIETE PROVINCIALE DES
SOURDS DU QUEBEC**
(Provincial Society of Deaf in Quebec)
2103 East Ste. Catherine
Corner Delorimier
Open daily till closing
Guy Hamel, president
A. Chicoine, secretary and manager

CHARLES THOMPSON MEMORIAL HALL
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
Open Saturday and Sunday evenings
The Nation's Finest Social Club
for the Deaf
Free to All—All Welcome

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OF THE DEAF**
603 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Open Fri., Sat., Sun. Eves
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Roger McConnell, Pres.

EAST BAY CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
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Open Fri. evenings and Sat.
and Sun. afternoons and evenings
Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

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Open Saturdays and Holidays
Mrs. Thelma Dillenschneider, secy.

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and
SISTERHOOD OF H. A. D.
344 East 14th St., New York City 10003
Open Wed. and 2nd Sun. - Business meet-
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H. A. D.
Emil Mulfeld, president
Richard Myers, secretary
Sisterhood of H. A. D.
Thelma Miller, president
Anna Werner, secretary

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DEAF, INC.**
606 Boundary St. Houston, Texas 77009
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

GREATER INDIANAPOLIS DEAF CLUB
210 E. Ohio St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
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Gloria Reeves, secretary

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835 Locust Street, Long Beach, Calif.
Home of the famous Bank Night

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3218½ So. Main Street
Visit the Club House
1st Saturday — Frat Nite
3rd Saturday — Bank Nite
Visitors Welcome

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Open 1st and 3rd Saturday of month

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20 West Main St.,
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Open 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings
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Norman E. Long, president
David W. Black, secretary
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You're welcome at our new location
622 N. Broadway . . . East of the river
MILWAUKEE SILENT CLUB, INC.
Founded 1918 Incorporated 1922
Open every Friday, Saturday and Sunday
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You're welcome at
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Open only on announcements or requests.
Harold Weingold, secretary

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Frye Building, Box 302, Second Floor
100 North Chestnut Street
Olathe, Kansas
Open every evening
Charlotte Banks, secretary
P. O. Box 302 Olathe, Kansas

When in Philadelphia, welcome to
**CENTRAL PHILADELPHIA SILENT
CLUB, INC.**
129 N. 13th St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Socials—1st, 3rd, 5th Saturdays

**PHOENIX ASSOCIATION OF
THE DEAF, INC.**
2005 E. Indian School Road
Phoenix, Arizona
2nd and 4th Saturday of each month
Address all mail to:
Mrs. Patricia Gross, secretary
2835 W. Glenrosa
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